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- (54) **USER-WEARABLE SYSTEMS AND METHODS TO COLLECT DATA AND PROVIDE INFORMATION**
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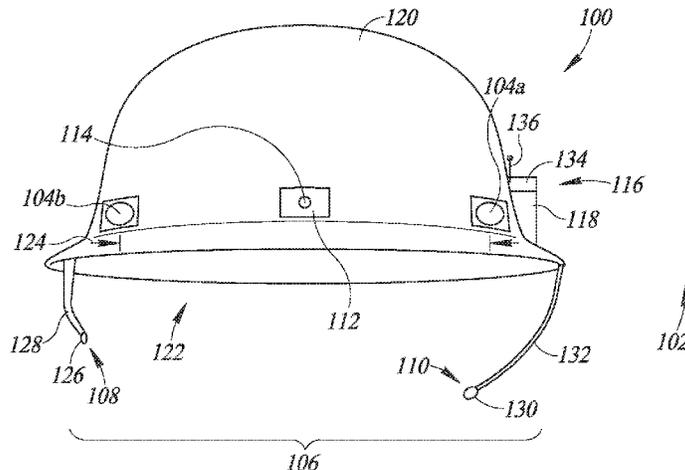
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(57) **ABSTRACT**
Systems and methods involving one or more wearable components that obtain information about a surrounding environment and provide information to a user to assist user in retrieving objects from the surrounding environment. The
(Continued)



information may include navigation information related to a route that the user may take to retrieve an object, as well as information about the object to be retrieved. The wearable components may include ones that may be mounted on the head of the user, as well as components that the user may wear on other parts of the body or that attach to clothing. The wearable components may include image sensors, microphones, machine-readable symbol readers, range-finders, accelerometers, and/or gyroscopes that may collect information from and about the surroundings of the user. The wearable components may also include one or more of a set of speakers and/or a display subsystem to provide information to the user.

20 Claims, 11 Drawing Sheets

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- G06K 7/14** (2006.01)
- G06K 19/07** (2006.01)
- G09G 3/00** (2006.01)
- H04R 1/02** (2006.01)
- G06V 40/16** (2022.01)

(52) U.S. Cl.

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See application file for complete search history.

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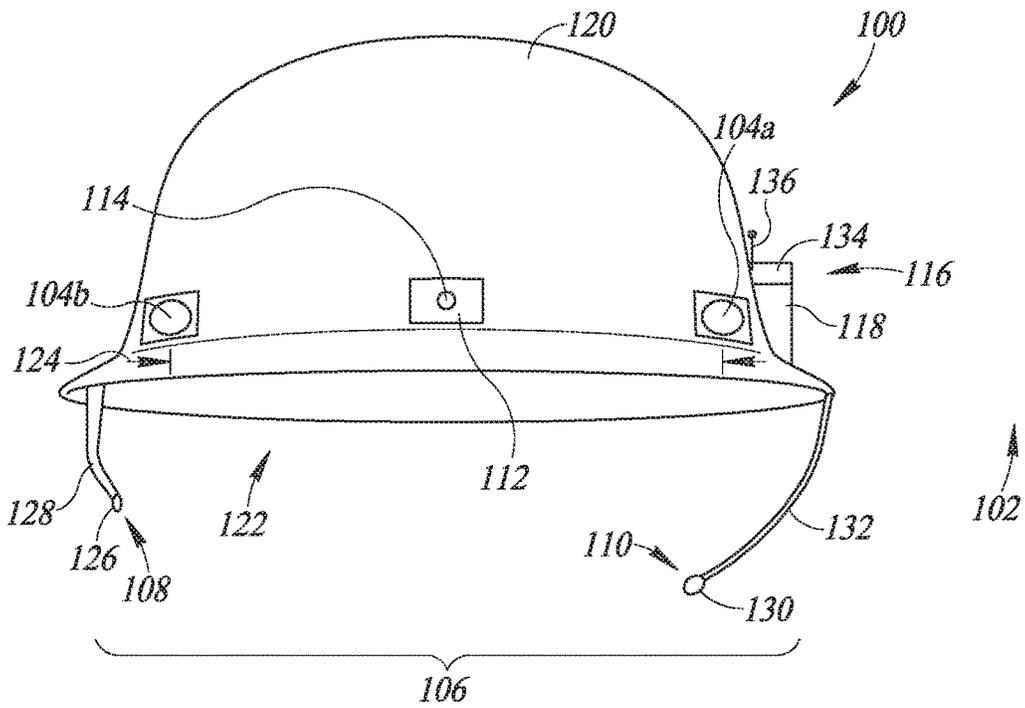


FIG. 1

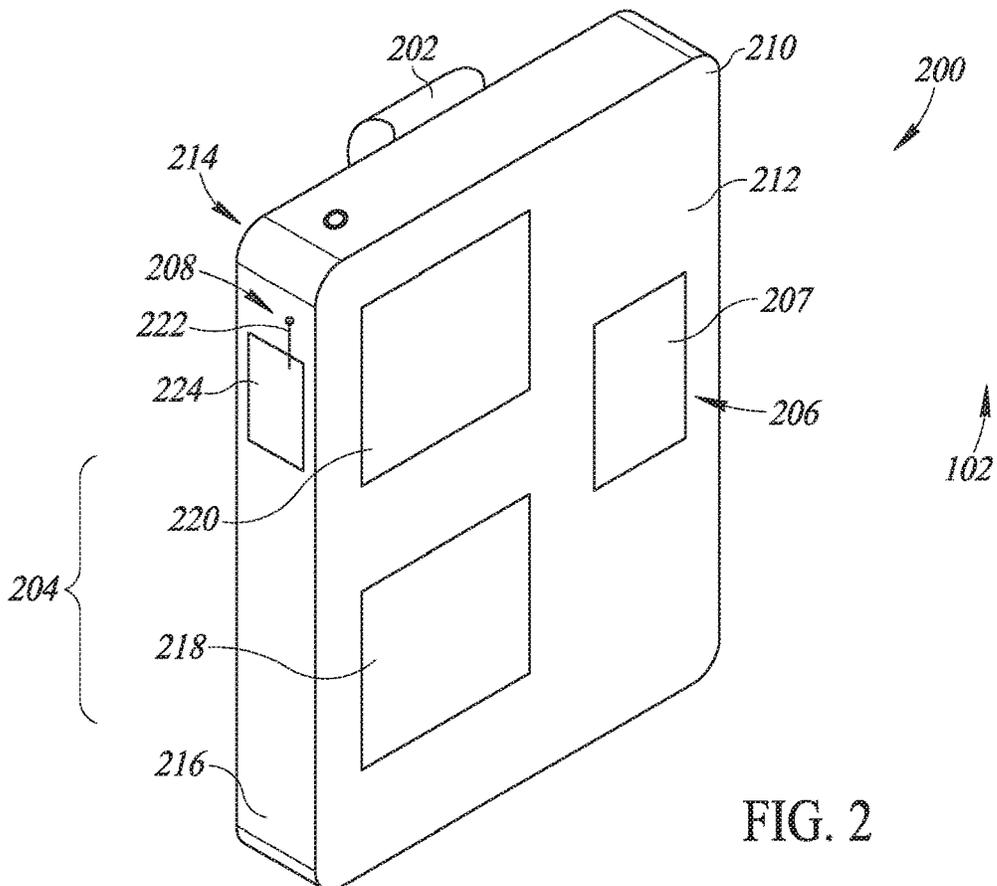


FIG. 2

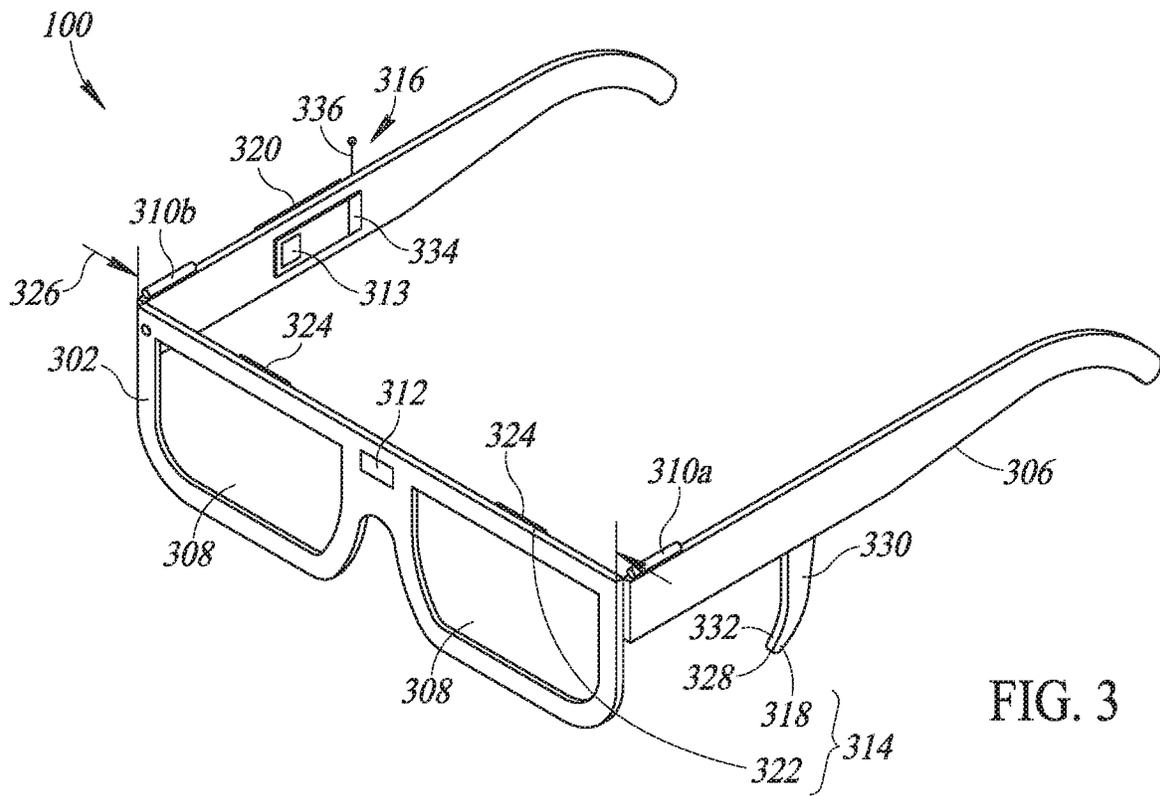


FIG. 3

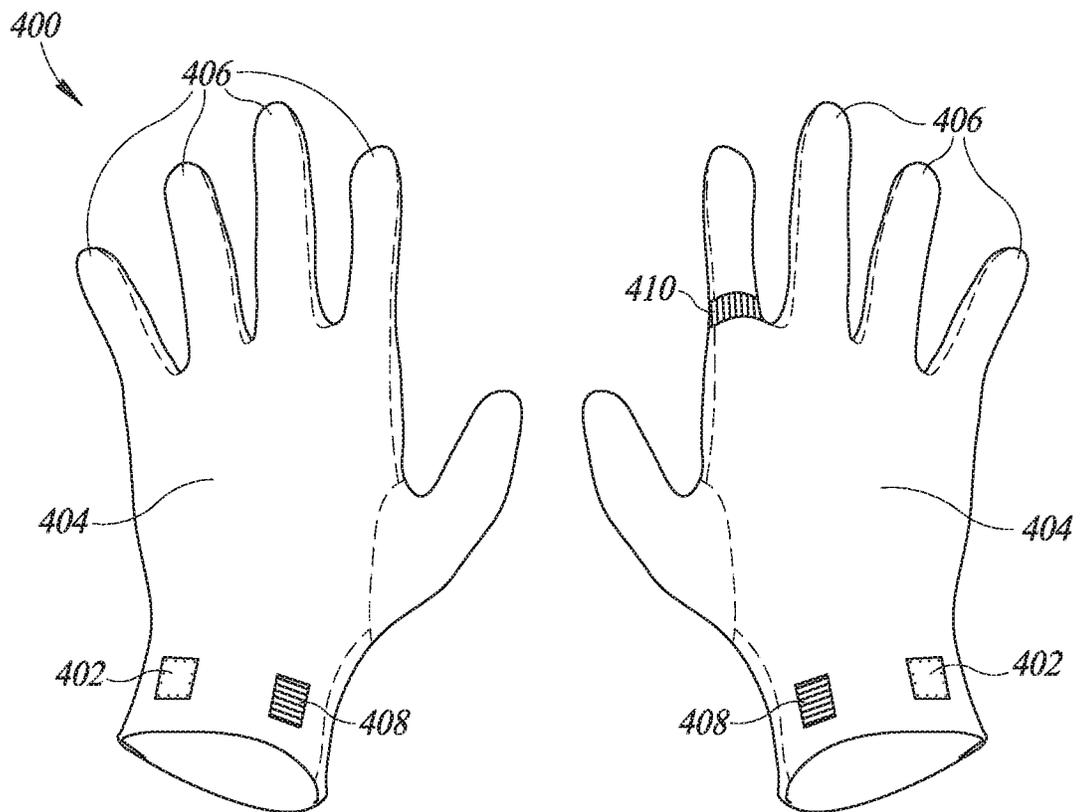
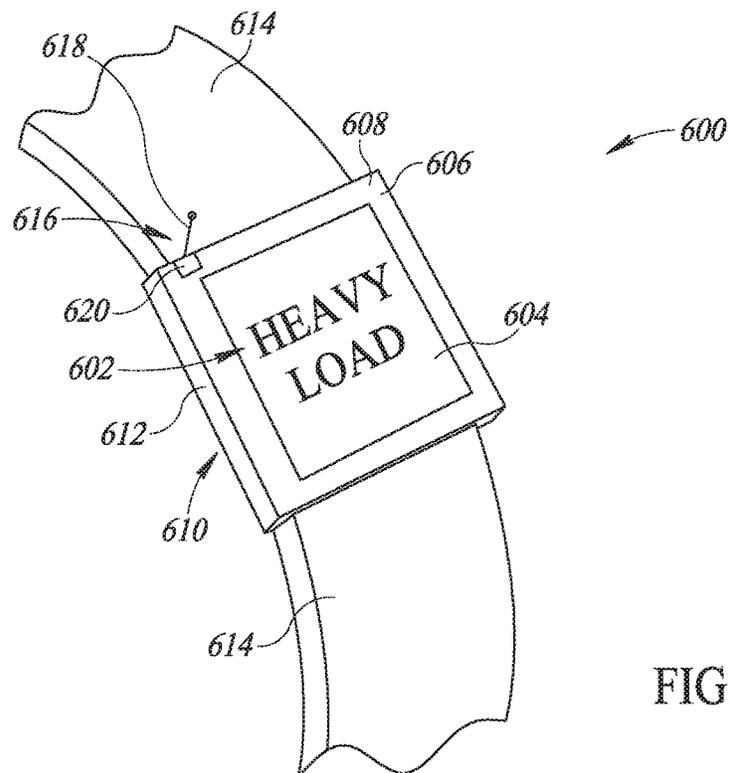
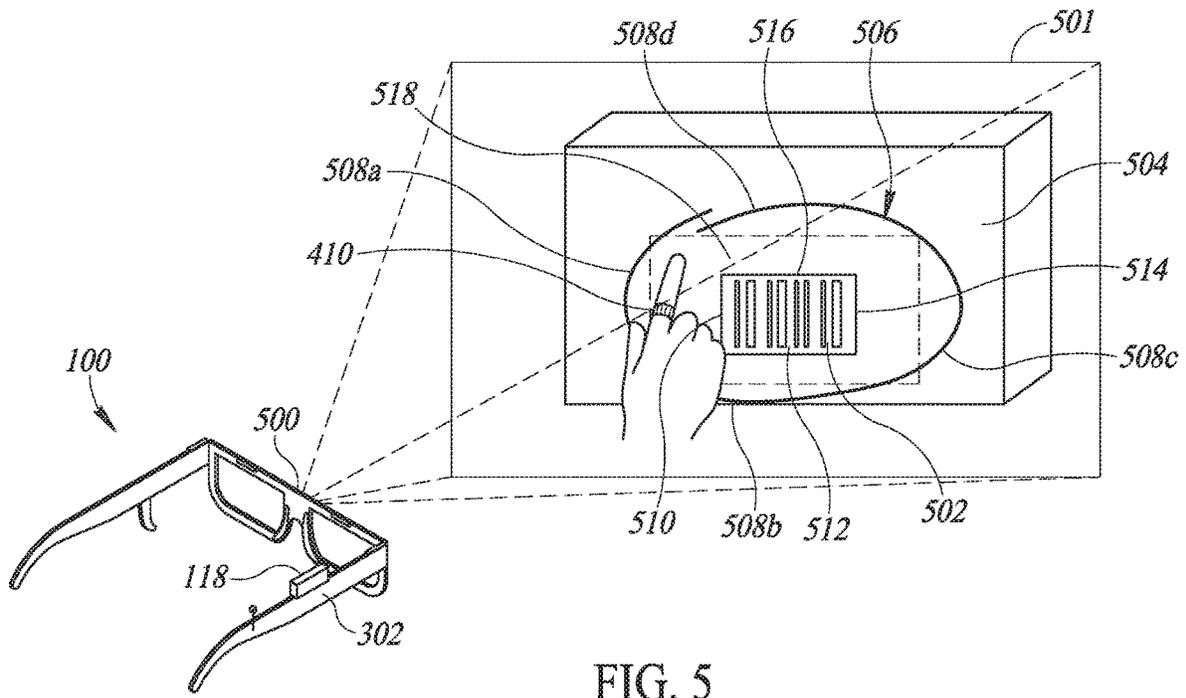


FIG. 4



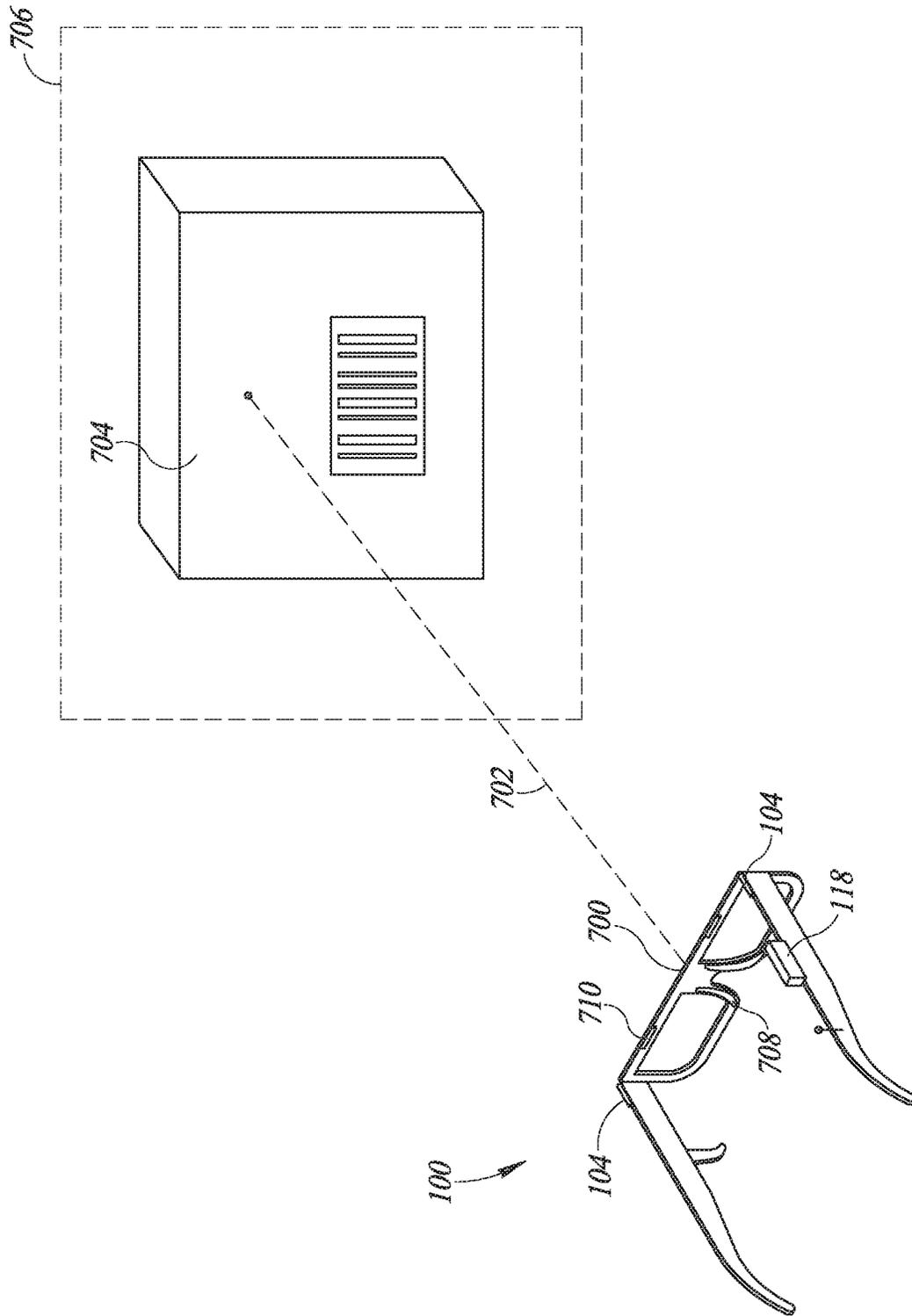


FIG. 7

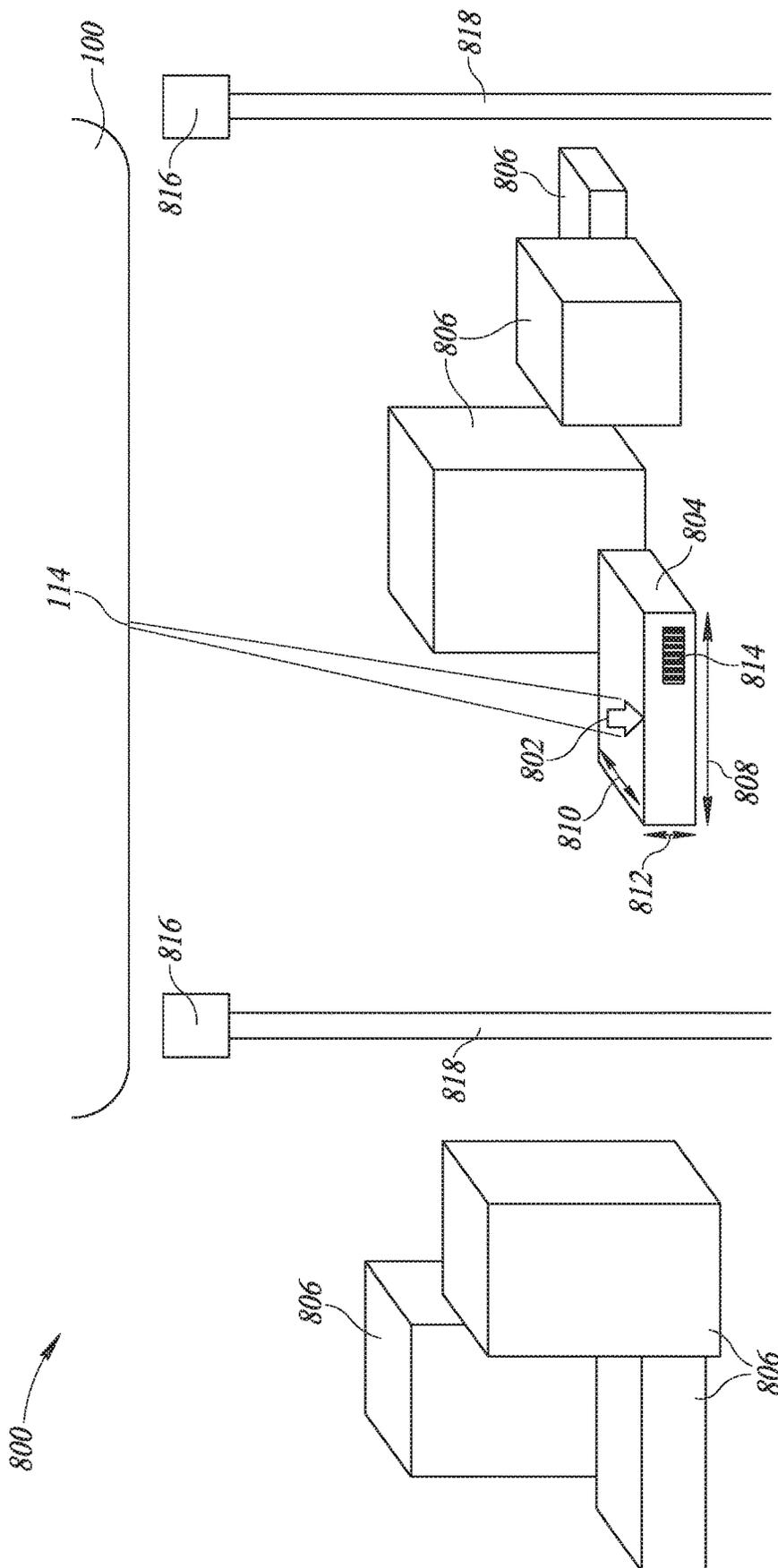


FIG. 8

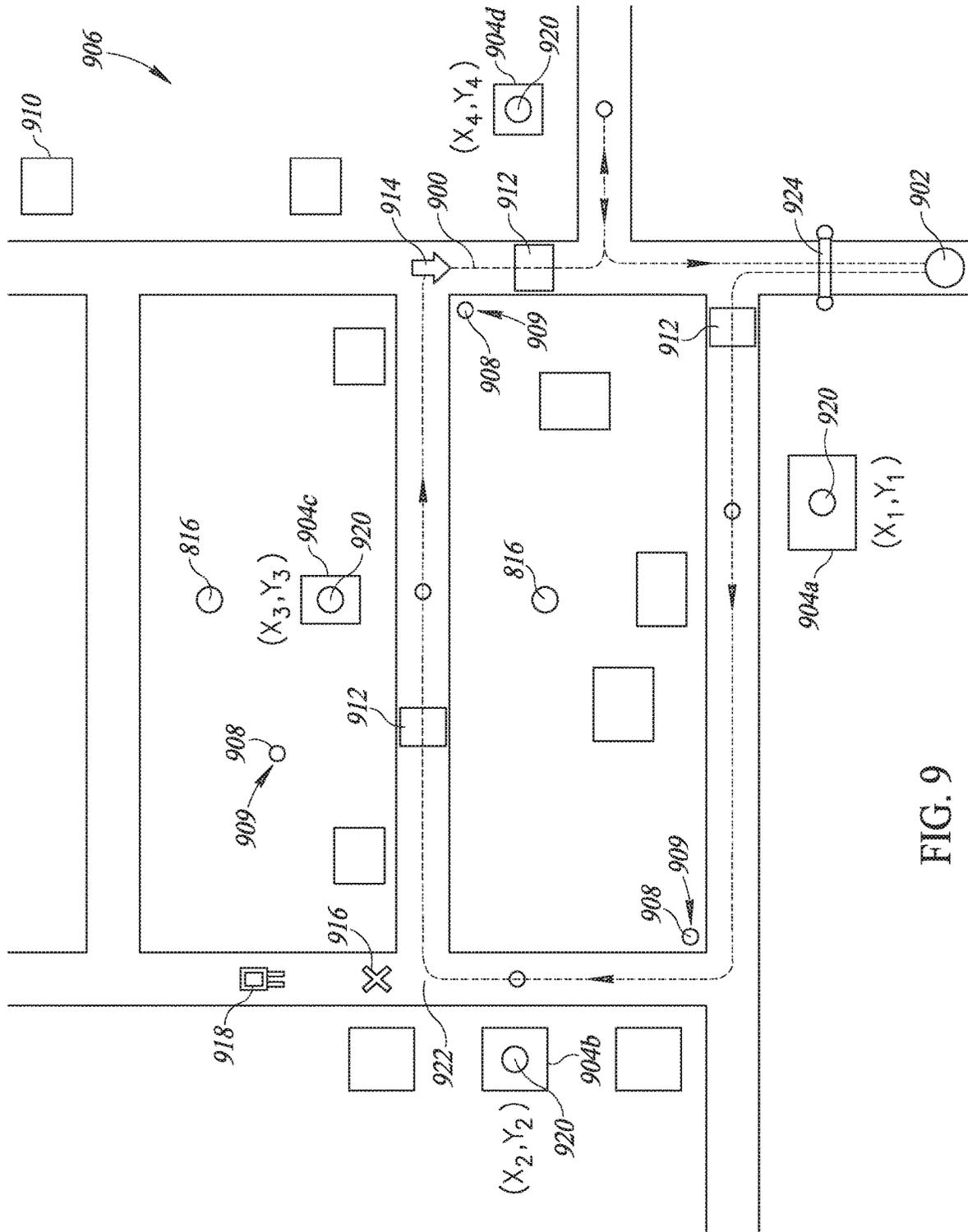


FIG. 9

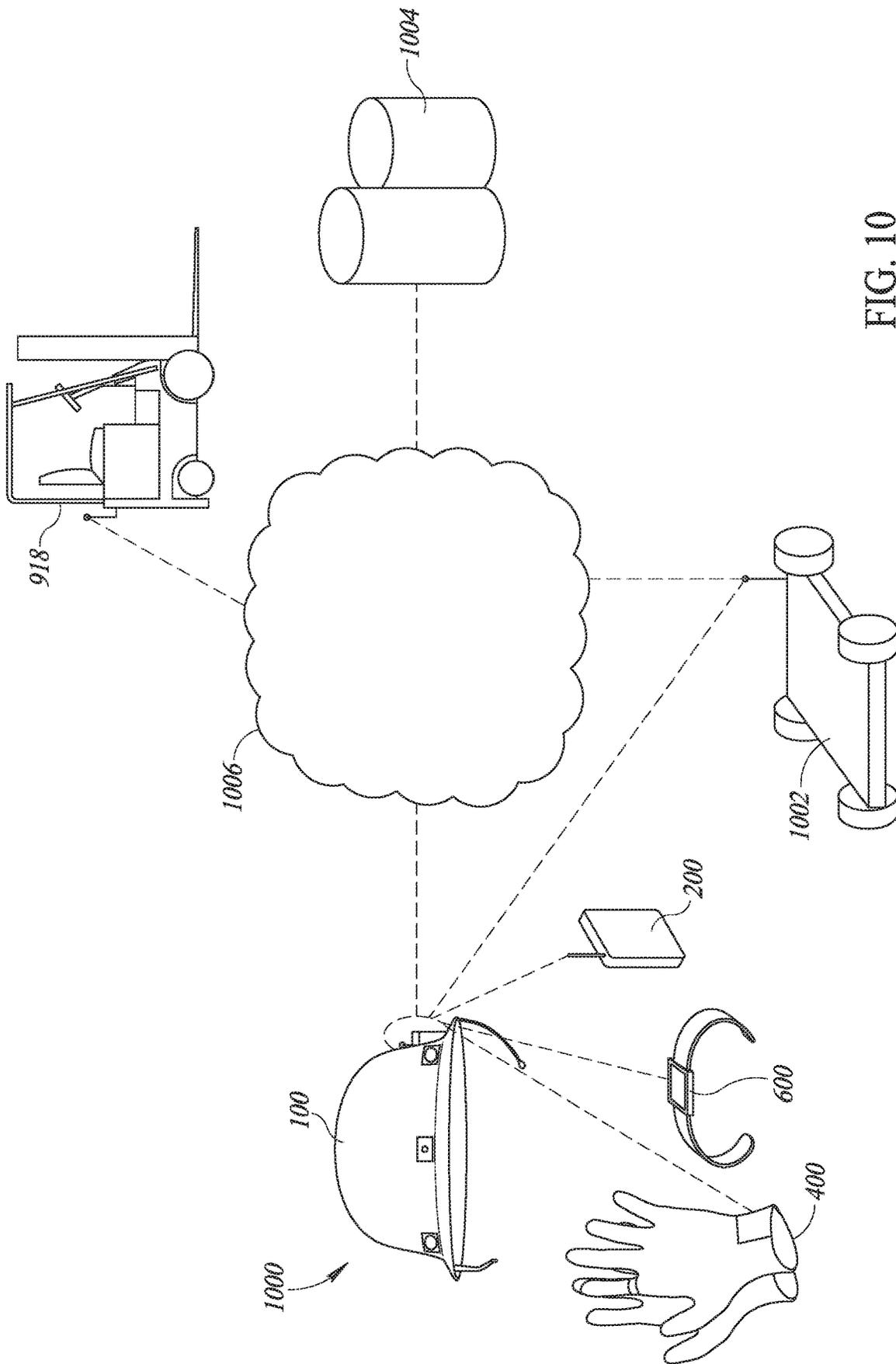


FIG. 10

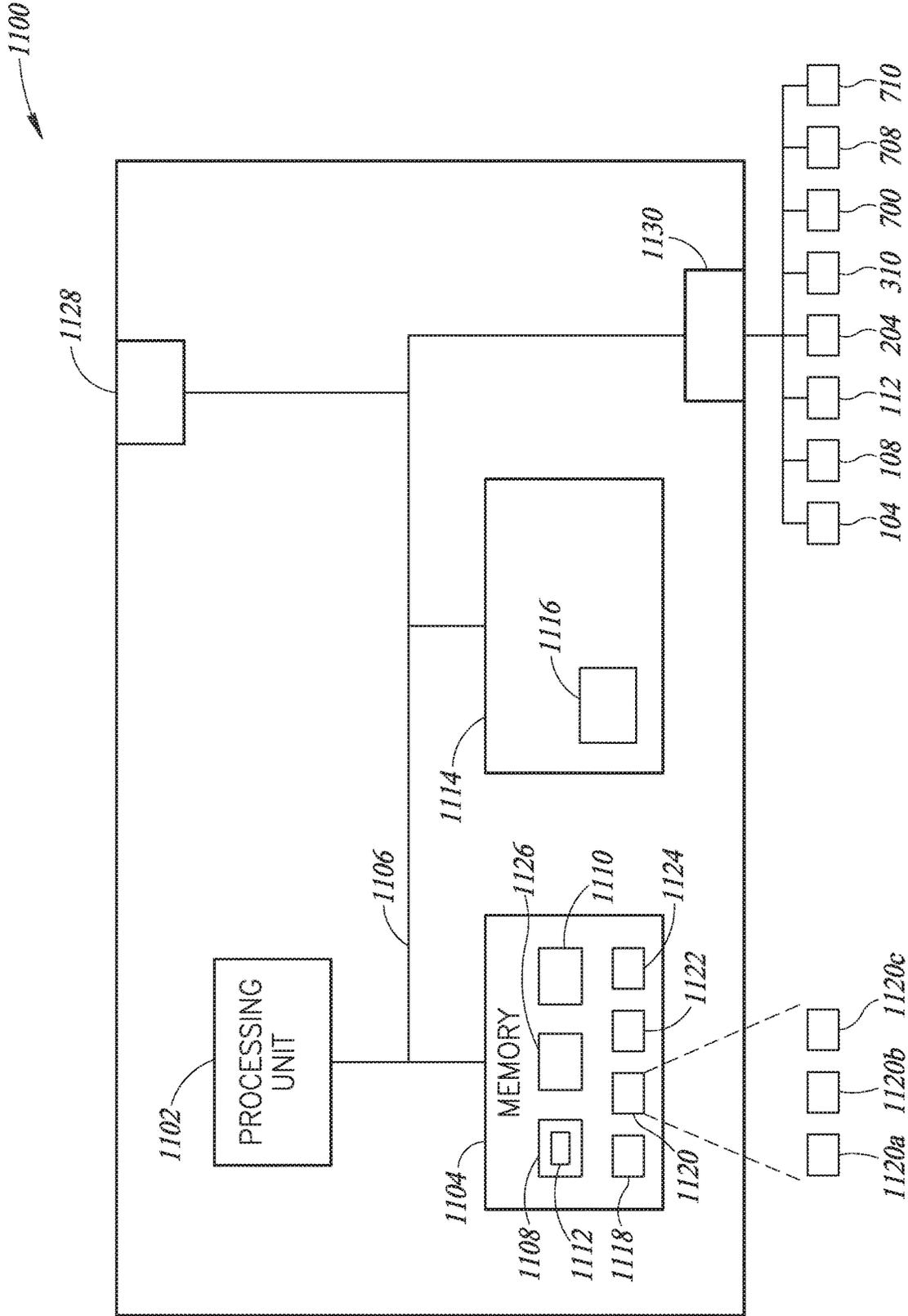


FIG. 11

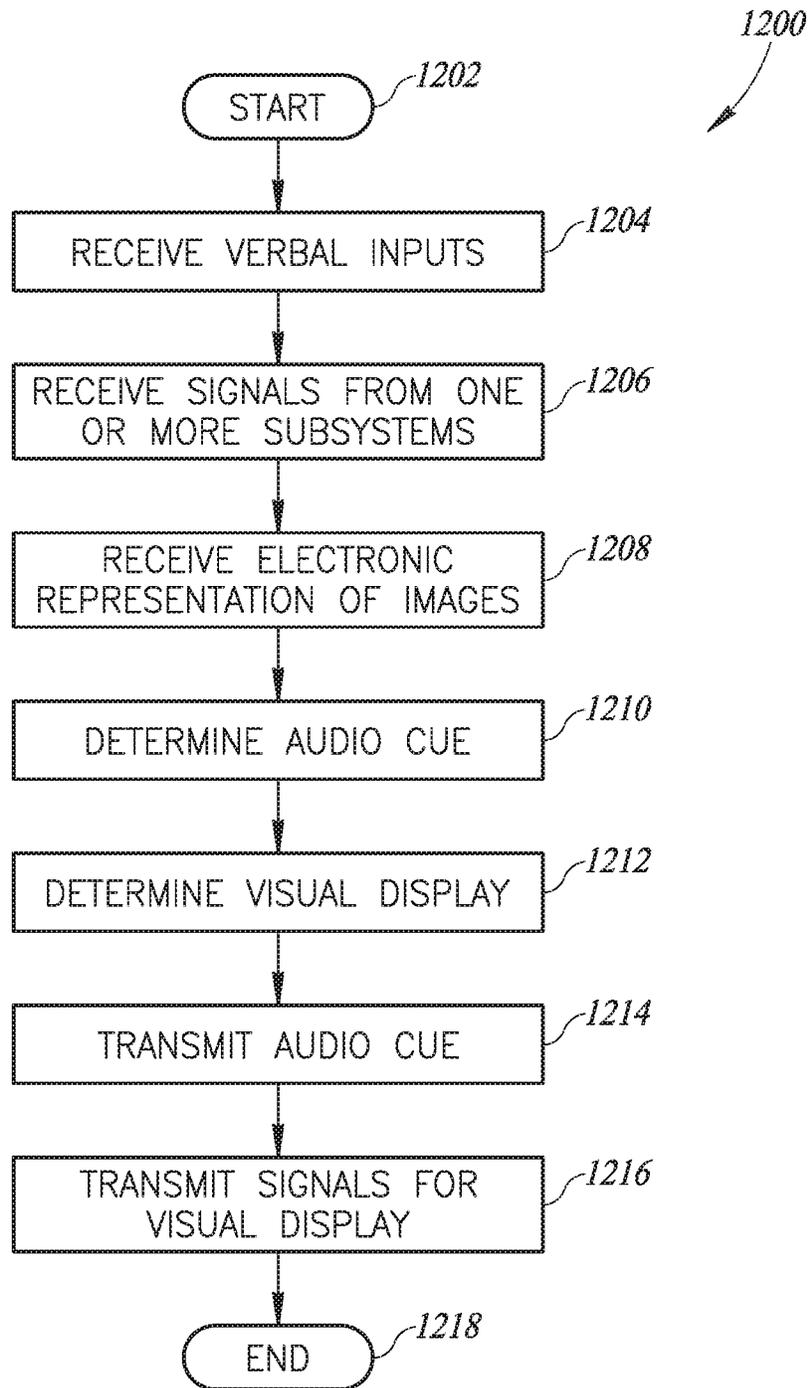


FIG. 12

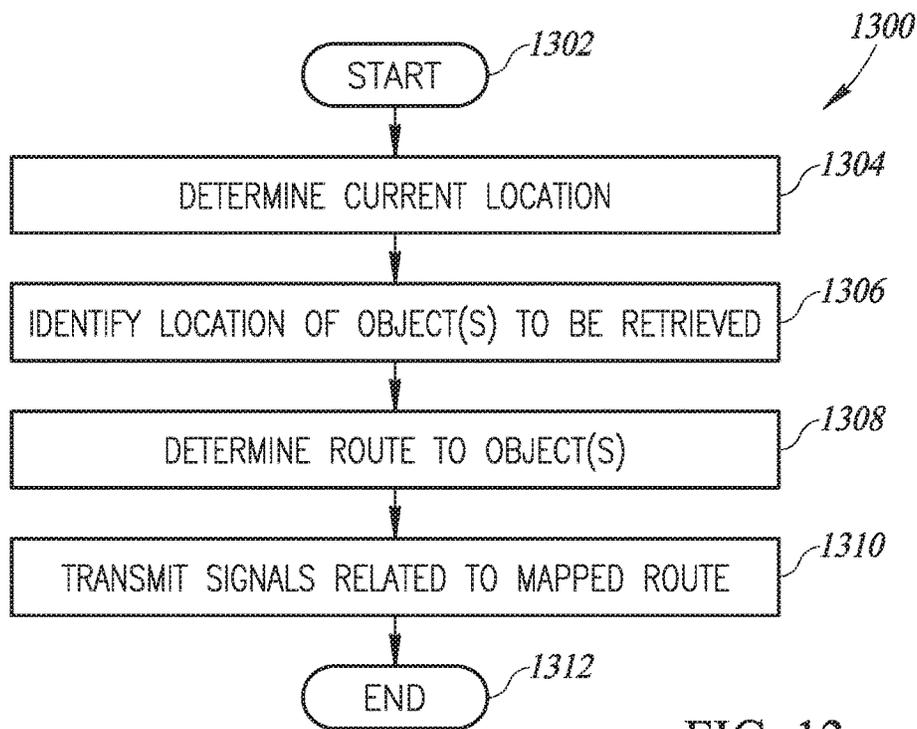


FIG. 13

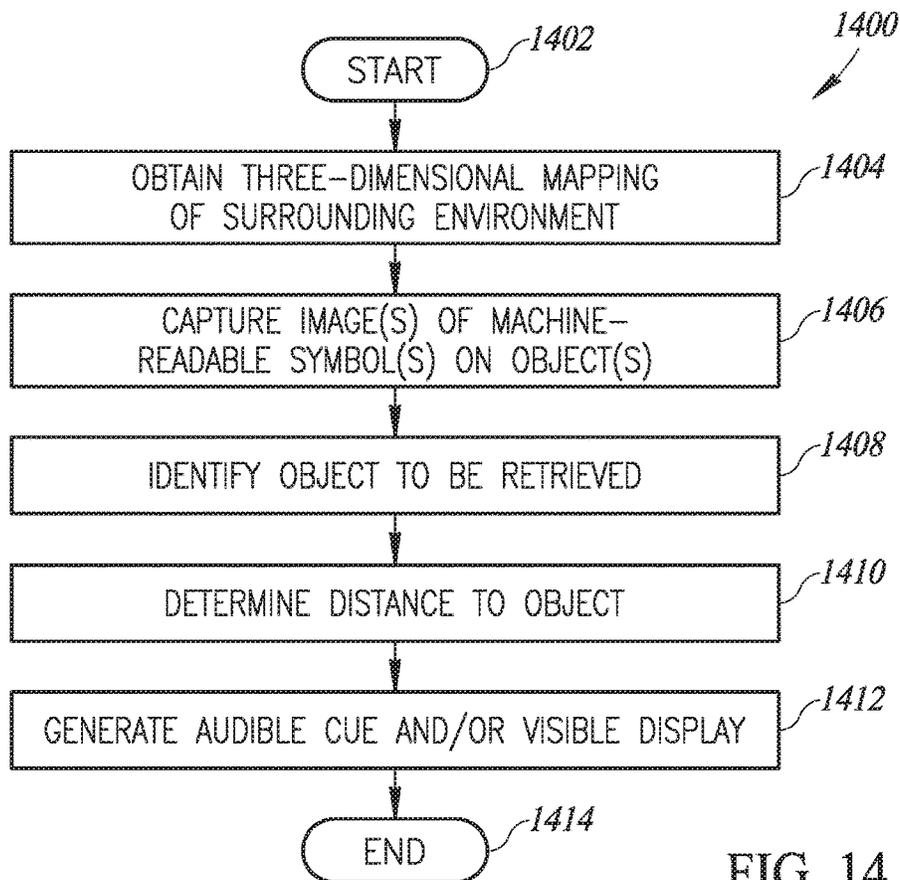


FIG. 14

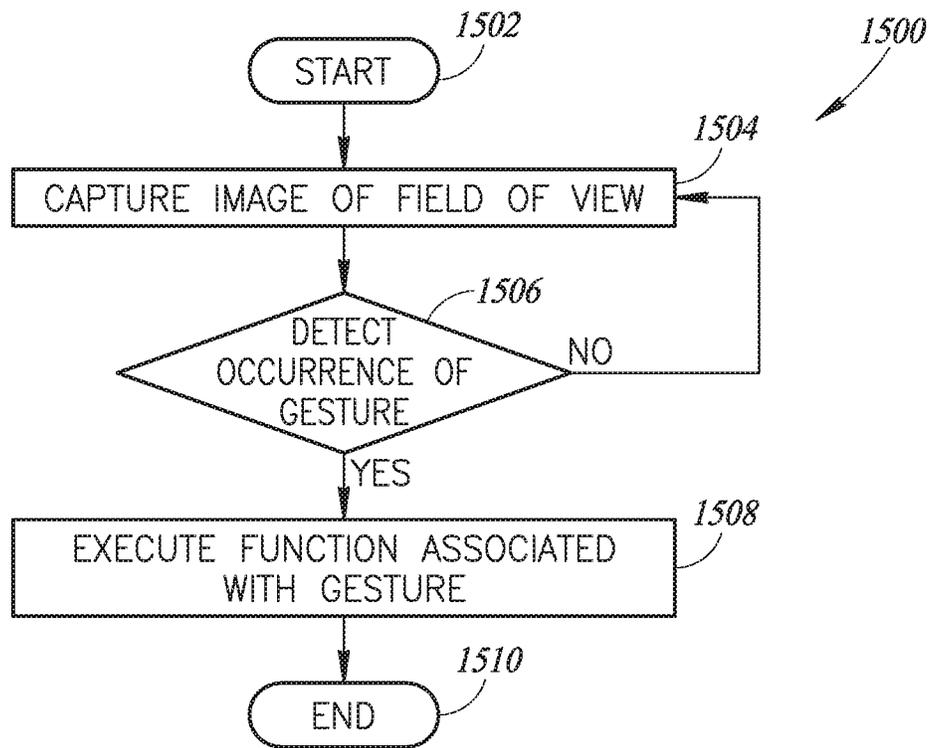


FIG. 15

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USER-WEARABLE SYSTEMS AND METHODS TO COLLECT DATA AND PROVIDE INFORMATION

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present disclosure relates to a user-wearable system, including a head-worn component, that collects data regarding an environment surrounding a user and uses such collected data to provide information to the user.

BACKGROUND

Description of the Related Art

Warehouses and other similar types of facilities may be used to store large numbers of a wide variety of objects that may be retrieved by workers within the facility, such as may occur, for example, when filling mail orders for delivery. Such facilities may be vast in size and in some instances may be spread across a number of floors, rooms, or buildings. Moreover, in some cases, objects may be placed in locations within the facility that are vacant, which may result in the same type of object being placed in different location within the facility at different times. In such situations, workers may be delayed in retrieving objects stored in the facility. In addition, many such facilities may be staffed by seasonal employees who may work at the facility for short periods of time based on seasonal fluctuations for objects stored in the facility. Retail locations and package sorting facilities can also suffer from similar problems.

BRIEF SUMMARY

Various types of components and systems may be used to improve the efficiency of workers in locating and retrieving objects from warehouse and other types of facilities. In some instances, such systems may include one or more types of wearable components that may be used to obtain information about a user and the surrounding environment, and use that information to assist the user in locating and retrieving objects. The wearable components may include, for example, components that may be mounted or otherwise worn on the head of the user, such as helmets and/or glasses, as well as components (e.g., gloves, boots, or a watch) that the user may wear on other parts of the body or that the user may attach to other clothing. Such wearable components may include one or more subsystems, such as image sensors, microphones, machine-readable symbol readers, range-finders, and/or pose determination subsystems (containing accelerometers and/or gyroscopes) that may be used to collect information from and about the surroundings of the user. The wearable components may also include one or more of a set of speakers and/or a display subsystem to provide information to the user.

The system may be modular. For example, each of the subsystems may be located along or be incorporated into one or more of the wearable components. In addition, one or more of the wearable components may be worn by a user. Accordingly, some users may wear only the head-worn component, whereas another user may wear the head-worn component, a wrist mounted display (e.g., a watch), and a set of safety gloves.

A system that provides information to a user, the system which is mounted on one or more articles worn by the user, may be summarized as including a communications subsystem, the communications subsystem which includes at least

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one antenna and at least one radio: a user interface subsystem that includes at least one audio transducer that provides audio cues to the user and that receives input from the user at least one image sensor, the at least one image sensor which captures images of at least a portion of an environment in which at least a portion of the system operates and which provides electronic representations of the captured images; a pose determination subsystem that includes at least one of an accelerometer or a gyroscope, that at least one accelerometer and gyroscope which generate one or more signals indicative of at least one of a position or an orientation of the user; and a control system that communicatively couples to each of the communications subsystem, the user interface subsystem, the at least one image sensor, and the pose determination subsystem, the control system which: receives one or more signals via at least one of the communications subsystem, the at least one image sensor, and the pose determination subsystem; and controls the user interface subsystem to provide the audio cues to the user, the audio cues which provide at least one of information regarding navigation through the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates and information regarding at least one object to be retrieved from the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates. The user interface subsystem may include a display subsystem, the display subsystem which may include at least one light source, the light source which may be oriented to selectively render a display from the light source within a field of vision of the user, wherein the control system may control the display subsystem to render a changeable display within the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates, the rendered display which is based at least in part on the received one or more signals. The at least one light source may project the display to impact objects within the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates.

The system may further include an augmented reality display that is positionable proximate one or both eyes of the user, wherein the at least one light source projects the display onto the augmented reality display. The display may be comprised of a plurality of shapes and each shape may be at least one of multiple colors. The at least one of shape and color of the display may be based at least in part upon the one or more signals received via the communications subsystem. The information regarding navigation may include location information regarding a location of the at least one object to be retrieved and route information regarding a route to the location of the at least one object. The at least one object to be retrieved may include a plurality of objects to be retrieved, at least some of the plurality of objects to be retrieved may be in different locations, wherein the route information includes a route to each respective location for the plurality of objects to be retrieved. The at least one audio transducer in the user interface subsystem may include at least two speakers. The at least one audio transducer in the user interface subsystem may include at least one microphone. One of the at least one audio transducer in the user interface may include at least one speaker and at least one microphone. The at least one audio transducer in the user interface subsystem may include at least one bone conduction speaker. At least some of the one or more signals received by the control system may be received from at least one remote processor via the communications subsystem. The at least one image sensor and the pose determination subsystem may be communicatively coupled with the at least one remote processor via the communications subsystem, and signals from at least one of the image sensor and

the pose determination subsystem may be transmitted to the at least one remote processor. Information regarding the at least one object to be retrieved may include information for handling the at least one object.

The at least one image sensor may include two image sensors that are separated by a distance, in which each of the two image sensors captures a series of two-dimensional image of the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates, and the control system may further combine corresponding ones of the respective two-dimensional images captured by the two image sensors into a series of three-dimensional images of at least a portion of the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates. The control system may determine dimensions of objects within the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates based at least in part on one or more of the three-dimensional images, and the control system may identify the object to be retrieved based at least in part on the determined dimensions. The information regarding navigation may include safety information regarding the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates. The navigation information may be based at least in part up on a current location of the system. The current location of the system may be based at least in part on one or more wireless signals emitted from the at least one antenna in the communications subsystem.

The system may further include an RFID transponder, the RFID transponder which emits a signal when energized by an RFID interrogator. A current location of the system may be determined based at least in part on the RFID transponder when the RFID transponder is energized by at least one RFID interrogator located in the environment in which the system is located.

The system may further include a machine-readable symbol reader, the machine-readable symbol reader which has a field-of-view that includes at least a portion of the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates, the machine-readable symbol reader which captures an electronic representation of one or more machine-readable symbols that are within the field-of-view of the machine-readable symbol reader.

The control unit may further decode the electronic representation of the one or more machine-readable symbols, at least one of the one or more machine-readable symbols which is borne by an object located in the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates, and the information regarding the at least one object to be retrieved may be based at least in part on the decoded electronic representation. The user interface subsystem may include an electronic display, the electronic display which is mounted on a wearable object and includes a changeable screen, wherein the control system transmits one or more signals that cause the changeable screen to render an image, the rendered image providing at least one of information regarding navigation through the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates and information regarding at least one object to be retrieved from the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates. The user interface subsystem may include a voice-control subsystem, the voice-control subsystem receiving the input from the at least one transducer, the input including at least one voice command from the user, and converting the at least one voice command to text commands, wherein at least one of the information regarding navigation and the information regarding objects to be retrieved is based at least in part on the converted text commands.

The system may further include at least one finger-worn indicia that is wearable on a finger of the user, wherein images of the at least one finger-worn indicia are captured by the at least one image sensor, wherein the control system detects an occurrence of a first gesture represented by a trace of a number of movements of the at least one finger-worn indicia in the captured images, and in response, to detection of the occurrence of the first gesture, executes at least one defined function. The at least one defined function may include at least one of: capturing an image of a region of interest by the at least one image sensor, the region of interest which is a subset of the field-of-view of the at least one image sensor; comparing a list of objects to be retrieved with one or more physical objects that have been retrieved by the user; and providing one or more commands for a remotely controlled vehicle.

The system may further include a time-of-flight sensor, the time-of-flight sensor which generates a distance signal indicative of a distance from the time-of-flight sensor to a remote object, wherein the information regarding navigation from the control subsystem is based at least in part on the distance signal generated by the time-of-flight sensor.

The system may further include a facial gesture recognition subsystem, the facial gesture recognition subsystem which includes at least one facial gesture image sensor oriented to obtain an electronic image of a human face, wherein the control system further determines a facial gesture based on the obtained electronic image of the human face and performs at least one defined function based at least in part on the determined facial gesture. The at least one defined function may include at least one of: capturing an image of a region of interest by the at least one image sensor, the region of interest which is within a field-of-view of the at least one image sensor; comparing a list of objects to be retrieved with one or more physical objects that have been retrieved by the user; and providing one or more commands for a remotely controlled vehicle.

The system may further include an eye tracking subsystem that includes at least eye tracking image sensor oriented to obtain images that include at least one eye of the user, wherein the control system determines a direction of orientation of the at least one eye wherein the control system controls the user interface subsystem to provide audible cues based at least in part on the determined direction of orientation of the at least one eye.

A distributed system may be summarized as including the wearable system and a remote processor, the remote processor which is communicatively coupled with the communications subsystem, the remote processor which receives signal from at least one of the image sensor and the pose determination subsystem, the remote processor which transmits one or more signals to the control system via the communications subsystem, wherein at least one of the information regarding navigation and the information regarding at least one object to be retrieved is based at least in part on the one or more signals transmitted from the remote processor.

The distributed system may further include at least one wearable safety item, the at least one wearable safety item which includes a transponder that emits a signal when energized, the signal which is transmitted to at least one of the control subsystem and the remote processor, wherein the at least one of the control subsystem and the remote processor takes at least one safety action based at least in part on an absence of the signal from the transponder. The at least one safety action may include at least one of: preventing access to the user to at least a portion of the environment in

which at least a portion of the system operates; and generating an audio cue via the user interface subsystem. The remote processor may receive signals from one or more objects proximate the wearable system, wherein the remote processor transmits one or more signals to the control system in the wearable system based upon the one or more objects proximate the wearable system. The one or more objects proximate the wearable system may include at least one moveable object, wherein the remote processor transmits one or more signals to the at least one moveable object, and wherein the transmitted one or more signals results in the at least one moveable objects changing at least one of a velocity and a direction of travel. The remote processor may transmit at least one warning signal to the control system in the wearable system based at least in part on the signals received by the remote processor from the other movable objects proximate the wearable system.

The distributed system may further include at least one semi-autonomous vehicle, the at least one semi-autonomous vehicle which is communicatively coupled to the control system in the wearable system, the at least one semi-autonomous vehicle which receives at least one command from the control system, the at least one command which includes at least one commands involving at least one of a speed and a direction of travel of the semi-autonomous vehicle.

A navigation system may be summarized as including the wearable system and a set of navigation beacons, each navigation beach which is operable to transmit location information regarding a current location of the system.

A navigation system may be summarized as including the wearable system and a set of navigation beacons, each navigation beacon which is operable to transmit one or more signals, each signal which is related to a transmission received from the wearable system; and a second control unit that determines location information regarding the system based at least in part on the signals received from one or more of the navigation beacons.

A method of operation of a system that provides information to a user, the system which is mounted on one or more articles worn by the user, may be summarized as including receiving from a user-wearable user interface subsystem one or more verbal inputs from the user; receiving from a pose determination subsystem one or more signals indicative of at least one of a position or an orientation of the user; receiving one or more electronic representations of images that have been captured by the image sensor, the images being of an environment in which at least a portion of the system operates; determining one or more audio cues for the user based at least in part upon one or more of the one or more verbal inputs received from the user-wearable user interface subsystem, the one or more signals received from the pose determination subsystem, and the one or more electronic representations of captured images; and transmitting the one or more audio cues to the user-wearable user interface subsystem, the audio cues which provide at least one of information regarding navigation through the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates.

The method may further include determining one or more displays to be rendered for the user based at least in part upon one or more of the one or more verbal inputs received from the user-wearable user interface subsystem, the one or more signals received from the pose determination subsystem, and the one or more electronic representations of

captured images; and transmitting one or more signals to a display subsystem, the one or more signals which control the display subsystem to render a changeable display within the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates. Transmitting one or more signals to the display subsystem may include transmitting one or more signals to control the display subsystem to project the changeable display within the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates.

The method may further include rendering with an augmented reality display the changeable display on one or more lenses that are proximate one or both eyes of the user.

Transmitting one or more signals may further include transmitting one or more signals to the display subsystem to render a changeable display wherein the changeable display is comprised of a plurality of shapes, each shape which may be at least one of multiple colors.

Transmitting one or more signals may further include transmitting one or more signals to the display subsystem to render a changeable display wherein the at least one of shape and color of the display is based at least in part upon one or more of the one or more verbal inputs received from the user-wearable user interface subsystem, the one or more signals received from the pose determination subsystem, and the one or more electronic representations of captured images.

The method may further include determining location information regarding a location of the at least one object to be retrieved; and determining route information regarding a route to the location of the at least one object. The at least one object to be retrieved may include a plurality of objects to be retrieved, at least some of the plurality of objects to be retrieved which are in different locations, and determining route information may include determining a route to each respective location for the plurality of objects to be retrieved.

Transmitting the one or more audio cues to the user-wearable user interface subsystem may further include transmitting one or more audio cues to the user-wearable interface subsystem wherein the one or more audio cues cause the one or more audio cues to be provided using at least two speakers.

Receiving one or more verbal inputs may further include receiving one or more verbal inputs from at least one microphone.

Receiving one or more verbal inputs may further include receiving one or more verbal inputs from a transducer and transmitting the one or more audio cues comprises transmitting the one or more audio cues to be provided using the transducer. Transmitting the one or more audio cues may include transmitting the one or more audio cues to be provided using the at least one bone conduction speaker. Determining the one or more audio cues for the user may be performed at least in part by at least one remote processor.

The method may further include transmitting signals from at least one of the image sensor and the pose determination subsystem to the at least one remote processor.

Transmitting the one or more audio cues to the user regarding at least one object to be retrieved may further include transmitting the one or more audio cues to the user regarding information for handling the at least one object.

The method wherein the at least one image sensor includes two image sensors that are separated by a distance may further include capturing by each of the two image sensors a series of two-dimensional image of the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates; and combining corresponding ones of the respective two-dimen-

sional images captured by the two image sensors into a series of three-dimensional images of at least a portion of the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates.

The method may further include determining dimensions of objects within the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates based at least in part on one or more of the three-dimensional images; and identifying the object to be retrieved based at least in part on the determined dimensions.

Transmitting the one or more audio cues to the user regarding information regarding navigation may further include transmitting the one or more audio cues to the user regarding safety information related to the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates.

The method may further include determining information regarding navigation based at least in part up on a current location of the system.

Determining information regarding navigation may be based upon the current location of the system, wherein the current location of the system is based at least in part on one or more wireless signals emitted from at least one antenna in a communications subsystem.

The method may further include emitting a signal from an RFID transponder when the RFID transponder is energized by an REID interrogator.

The method may further include determining a current location of the system when the RFID transponder is energized by at least one RFID interrogator located in the environment in which the system is located.

The method may further include capturing by the machine-readable symbol reader an electronic representation of one or more machine-readable symbols that are within the field-of-view of the machine-readable symbol reader.

The method may further include decoding the electronic representation of the one or more machine-readable symbols, at least one of the one or more machine-readable symbols which is borne by an object located in the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates, and wherein the information regarding the at least one object to be retrieved is based at least in part on the decoded electronic representation.

The method may further include transmitting one or more signals to an electronic display that includes a changeable screen, the one or more signals that cause the changeable screen to render an image to provide at least one of information regarding navigation through the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates and information regarding at least one object to be retrieved from the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates.

The method may further include receiving by a voice-control subsystem the input from the at least one transducer, the input which includes at least one voice command from the user; and converting the at least one voice command to text, and wherein at least one of the information regarding navigation and the information regarding objects to be retrieved is based at least in part on the text.

The method may further include capturing by the at least one image sensor images of at least one finger-worn indicia that is wearable on a finger of the user; detecting an occurrence of a first gesture represented by a trace of a number of movements of the at least one finger-worn indicia in the captured images; and in response, to detecting the occurrence of the first gesture, executing at least one defined function.

Executing at least one defined function may further include executing instructions for at least one of: capturing an image of a region of interest by the at least one image sensor, the region of interest which is a subset of the field-of-view of the at least one image sensor; comparing a list of objects to be retrieved with one or more physical objects that have been retrieved by the user; and providing one or more commands for a remotely controlled vehicle.

The method may further include generating by a time-of-flight sensor a distance signal indicative of a distance from the time-of-flight sensor to a remote object, wherein the information regarding navigation from the control subsystem is based at least in part on the distance signal generated by the time-of-flight sensor.

The method may further include obtaining by at least one facial gesture image sensor an electronic image of a human face; determining by a facial gesture recognition subsystem a facial gesture based on the obtained electronic image of the human face; and performing at least one defined function based at least in part on the determined facial gesture.

Performing at least one defined function may further include performing at least one of: capturing an image of a region of interest by the at least one image sensor, the region of interest which is within a field-of-view of the at least one image sensor; comparing a list of objects to be retrieved with one or more physical objects that have been retrieved by the user; and providing one or more commands for a remotely controlled vehicle.

The method may further include obtaining images from an eye tracking subsystem, the obtained images including at least one eye of the user; determining a direction of orientation of the at least one eye; and providing audible cues based at least in part on the determined direction of orientation of the at least one eye.

The method may further include receiving a signal from a transponder attached to at least one wearable safety item; and transmitting one or more signals that cause at least one safety action, the transmitting of the one or more signals which is based at least in part on an absence of the signal from the transponder attached to the at least one wearable safety item. Transmitting one or more signals that result in at least one safety action being performed may include performing at least one of: preventing access to the user to at least a portion of the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates; and generating an audio cue via the user interface subsystem.

The method may further include receiving signals from one or more objects proximate the system; and transmits one or more signals to the system based upon the one or more objects proximate the system.

Receiving signals from one or more objects may include receiving signals from at least one moveable object and may further include transmitting one or more signals to the at least one movable object that causes the at least one moveable objects to change at least one of a velocity and a direction of travel.

The method may further include transmitting at least one warning signal to the system based at least in part on the signals received by the remote processor from the other movable objects proximate the system.

The method may further include receiving signals from a set of navigation beacons, each signal which is related to a transmission by the system; determining a location of the system based at least in part on the received signals.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

In the drawings, identical reference numbers identify similar elements or acts. The sizes and relative positions of

elements in the drawings are not necessarily drawn to scale. For example, the shapes of various elements and angles are not necessarily drawn to scale, and some of these elements may be arbitrarily enlarged and positioned to improve drawing legibility. Further, the particular shapes of the elements as drawn, are not necessarily intended to convey any information regarding the actual shape of the particular elements, and may have been solely selected for ease of recognition in the drawings.

FIG. 1 is a front, center isometric view of a type of wearable head-worn component, such as a helmet, that may be worn by a user, and that may capture information regarding the environment in which the wearable head-worn component operates and that may provide information to the user, according to at least one illustrated implementation.

FIG. 2 is a top, left isometric view of wearable clip-mounted component that may be worn by a user via a clip, in which the wearable clip-mounted component may include a pose determination subsystem and a transmitter that transmits a signal that may encode information, according to at least one illustrated implementation.

FIG. 3 is a top isometric view of another type of wearable head-worn component, such as a set of glasses, that may be worn by the user, and that may capture information regarding the environment in which the wearable head-worn component operates and that may provide information to the user, according to at least one illustrated implementation.

FIG. 4 is a top isometric view of a set of safety gloves that may be worn by the user, in which the safety gloves contain a transponder that may transmit encoded information that identifies the safety gloves, according to at least one illustrated implementation.

FIG. 5 is a schematic diagram showing a wearable head-worn system that includes an image sensor and a finger-worn indicia that may be used to detect and capture images of a machine-readable symbol that may be borne along a surface of an object, according to at least one illustrated implementation.

FIG. 6 is a top, left isometric view of a wearable display that may be mounted on an arm or wrist of a user, in which the wearable display may render messages for the user, according to at least one illustrated implementation.

FIG. 7 is a schematic diagram showing a wearable head-worn system that includes a range-finder that may be used to determine a distance to an object, according to at least one illustrated implementation.

FIG. 8 is a schematic diagram of a view from one of the wearable head-worn components in which a light source projects a display onto an object to identify the object as one to be retrieved by the user, according to at least one illustrated implementation.

FIG. 9 is a schematic diagram of a mapped route for a user of a user-wearable system to take to retrieve multiple objects from an environment, according to at least one illustrated implementation.

FIG. 10 is a schematic diagram of a wearable system that may be used to provide information to a user, in which the wearable system may include one or more wearable components, and may be communicatively coupled to a semi-autonomous vehicle, a forklift, and a remote system, according to at least one illustrated implementation.

FIG. 11 is a schematic diagram of a control system that may be used to provide information to and collect information from a wearable system, according to at least one illustrated implementation.

FIG. 12 is a logic flow diagram of a method of implementing a user-wearable system that may be used to collect

information from the environment that at least partially surrounds the user-wearable system and to provide information (e.g., cues and displays) via one or more components on the user-wearable system, according to at least one illustrated implementation.

FIG. 13 is a logic flow diagram of a method of determining a route to retrieve one or more objects within an environment, according to at least one illustrated implementation.

FIG. 14 is a logic flow diagram of a method of identifying an object to be retrieved within an environment, according to at least one illustrated implementation.

FIG. 15 is a logic flow diagram of a method that may be used to detect an occurrence of a gesture using a finger-mounted indicia and execute a function associated with the detected gesture, according to at least one illustrated implementation.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In the following description, certain specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of various disclosed implementations. However, one skilled in the relevant art will recognize that implementations may be practiced without one or more of these specific details, or with other methods, components, materials, etc. In other instances, well-known structures associated with scan engines, imagers, decoding circuitry, and/or machine-readable symbol readers have not been shown or described in detail to avoid unnecessarily obscuring descriptions of the implementations.

Unless the context requires otherwise, throughout the specification and claims that follow, the word “comprising” is synonymous with “including,” and is inclusive or open-ended (i.e., does not exclude additional, unrecited elements or method acts).

Reference throughout this specification to “one implementation” or “an implementation” means that a particular feature, structure or characteristic described in connection with the implementation is included in at least one implementation. Thus, the appearances of the phrases “in one implementation” or “in an implementation” in various places throughout this specification are not necessarily all referring to the same implementation. Furthermore, the particular features, structures, or characteristics may be combined in any suitable manner in one or more implementations.

As used in this specification and the appended claims, the singular forms “a,” “an,” and “the” include plural referents unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. It should also be noted that the term “or” is generally employed in its sense including “and/or” unless the context clearly dictates otherwise.

The headings and Abstract of the Disclosure provided herein are for convenience only and do not interpret the scope or meaning of the implementations.

FIG. 1 shows a first type of wearable head-worn component 100, such as a helmet, that may be worn by a user, and that may capture information regarding an environment 102 in which the wearable head-worn component 100 operates and that may provide information to the user, according to at least one illustrated implementation. The wearable head-worn component 100 may include a right image sensor 104a and a left image sensor 104b (collectively, image sensors 104), a user interface subsystem 106 that includes a first audio transducer 108 that provides audio cues to the user, a second audio transducer 110 that receives audible input from

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the user, and a display subsystem **112** that includes a light source **114** that may be used to emit light onto objects within the environment **102** surrounding the wearable head-worn component **100**, a communications subsystem **116**, and a control system **118**.

The wearable head-worn component **100** includes an outer shell **120** that forms a concave shape with a cavity **122**. The cavity **122** may be sized and shaped to at least partially surround an adult-sized human head. In some implementations, the cavity **122** may include one or more adjustable components, such as an adjustable head strap that may be adjusted to fit snugly around a portion of the head of a user. In some implementations, the cavity **122** may include one or more cushioning components, such as open- or closed-cell foam, rubber, or some other compressible substance, and/or netting, that may be used to cushion the head of the user while the wearable head-worn component **100** is placed on top of the head of the user. In some implementations, the wearable head-worn component **100** may include one or more chin straps that may be used to secure the wearable head-worn component **100** to the head of the user.

The image sensors **104** may each capture one or more electronic representations of images in which each image is comprised of a portion of the surrounding environment **102** within the respective field of view of each of the image sensors **104**. Such electronic representations may be made, for example, by a set of transducers that convert light waves into electrical signals. In some implementations, for example, the image sensors **104** may capture up to 30 images per second, in which each image is comprised of at least 1 Megapixel. In some implementations, the image sensors **104** may capture images have a lower resolution, such as images that are captured having QQVGA (Quarter Quarter Video Graphics Array) resolution of about 19,200 pixels. The image sensors **104** may be oriented along the wearable head-worn component **100** such that each field of view for each image sensor **104** is directed towards a portion of the surrounding environment **102** that a user faces when the user wears the wearable head-worn component **100**. In some implementations, the respective field of view of each image sensor **104** may be movable to selectively encompass various portions of the environment **102** surrounding the user, such as may occur, for example, when a head of the user moves when the wearable head-worn component **100** is mounted on the head of the user.

The two image sensors **104** may be separated by a distance **124** across a portion of the wearable head-worn component **100**. In such an implementation, each of the image sensors **104** may capture a two-dimensional image of a portion of the environment **102** surrounding the system **100**. Because the two image sensors **104** are separated by the distance **124**, the two corresponding two-dimensional images (one image from each of the image sensors **104**) may be combined to provide a three-dimensional representation of a portion of the surrounding environment **102**. As discussed below, such a three-dimensional representation may be used for other functions and applications, such as, for example, to navigate the surrounding environment **102**, and/or to confirm the size and shape of an object to be retrieved.

The user interface subsystem **106** may include a first audio transducer **108** that can be used to provide audio cues to the user and a second audio transducer **110** to receive audible or verbal input from the user. In some implementations, a single audio transducer may be used to both provide audio cues to and receive verbal input from the user. In some implementations, one or both of the first audio transducer

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108 and/or the second audio transducer **110** may be communicatively coupled with the control system **118**. In such an implementation, the first audio transducer **108** may receive the audio cues from the control system **118**, and the second audio transducer **110** may transmit the received verbal input to the control system **118**.

The first audio transducer **108** may include one or more speakers **126** that may be located at the end of a first arm **128** that descends from one side of the shell **120**. The first arm **128** may be placed on the side of the shell **120** such that the speakers **126** are proximate the corresponding ear of the user when the user wears the wearable head-worn component **100**. One or more electrically conducting wires may traverse a length of the first arm **128** to propagate the electrical signals that carry the audible cues. Such electrical signals may be received from the control system **118** and/or from a remote processor. In some implementations, the first arm **128** may be adjustable such that the speakers **126** may be placed over the auditory canal of the user such that vibrations from the speakers **126** travel through the air in the auditory canal to impact the ear drum. In some implementations, the speakers **126** may be bone conduction speakers. In such an implementation, the first arm **128** may place the speakers **126** alongside the face of the user proximate the jaw bone such that vibrations from the speakers **126** are conducted through the bone to the ear drum. Such a bone conduction implementation advantageously enables the user to keep the auditory canal uncovered such that sounds from the surrounding environment **102** may still be perceived. Such an implementation may be particularly useful in warehouse type settings in which the user may maintain awareness of the surrounding environment **102** for safety.

The second audio transducer **110** may include a microphone **130** that may be located at the end of a second arm **132** that may descend from one side of the shell **120**. In some implementations, the first arm **128** and the second arm **132** may be located on opposite sides of the shell **120**. In some implementations, the first arm **128** and the second arm **132** may be located on the same side of the shell **120**. In some implementations, a single arm (not shown) may descend from one side of the shell **120** and include the first audio transducer **108** positioned at a first location along the single arm and the second audio transducer **110** positioned at a second location along the single arm different from the first location. The microphone **130** may be used to receive audible commands emitted from the user, and to transform such audible commands to electrical signals that are transmitted to the control system **118**. One or more electrically conducting wires may traverse a length of the second arm **132** to propagate the electrical signals that carry the audible commands received from the user.

The user interface subsystem **106** may include the display subsystem **112**, which in some implementations, includes one or more light sources **114** that may be used to project displays within the environment **102** surrounding the wearable head-worn component **100**. The display subsystem **112** may be mounted along a front side of the wearable head-worn component **100** such that the light sources **114** face in a forward direction when a user wears the wearable head-worn component **100**. In some implementations, the light sources **114** may include light emitting diodes (LEDs) or lasers that may emit light in a relatively forward direction with respect to the user. In such an implementation, the display emitted by the light sources **114** may be shapes that provide navigation directions (e.g., arrows) or that indicate objects within the surrounding environment **102** to be retrieved (e.g., green dot(s)). In some implementations, the

display emitted by the light sources **114** may include different colors to provide information to the user. In some implementations, the light sources **114** in the display subsystem **112** may emit a red “X” onto a portion of the surrounding environment **102** to indicate a dangerous area that the user should not approach. In another implementation, the light sources **114** in the display subsystem **112** may emit a green dot onto an object within the surrounding environment **102** to indicate an object that should be retrieved. In some implementations, the light sources **114** in the display subsystem **112** may project instructions or information (e.g., “HEAVY” or “FRAGILE”) onto the object to be retrieved.

In some implementations, the display subsystem **112** may include one or more modifiable directional components, such as movable or modifiable reflective elements (e.g., mirrors), that may be used to modify the relative direction at which the light is emitted from the light sources **114**. As such, the modifiable direction components may be used to maintain the display in the appropriate location even as the wearable head-worn component **100** moves with the head of the user. The display subsystem **112** may be communicatively coupled to the control system **118** and may receive commands to project a display in a specified direction from the light sources **114**.

The wireless communications subsystem **116** may include a radio **134** and an antenna **136**. The antenna **136** may be any type of component or set of components that have a resonant frequency. In some implementations, the antenna **136** may comprise an inductor and one or more sets of circuitry to form a resonant circuit having a resonant frequency. Such sets of circuitry may include one or more resistors and/or capacitors that may be selectively, electrically coupled across the antenna **136** to change the resonant frequency. The radio **134** may transmit and receive electrical signals via the antenna **136**. Such transmission and reception may occur through one or more wireless networks to which the radio **134** and antenna **136** may be communicatively coupled. Such a wireless network may transmit messages using one or more wireless communication protocols, such as, for example, Bluetooth, Bluetooth Low Energy, ZigBee, or any other acceptable wireless communication protocol.

The control system **118** may take the form of any current or future developed processor-enabled device capable of executing one or more instruction sets. The control system **118** may be communicatively coupled with one or more of the image sensors **104**, the user interface subsystem **106**, the display subsystem **112**, and/or the communications subsystem **116**, and may receive and/or transmit one or more electrical signals to respective subsystem and/or component. The control system **118** may include one or more processing units to execute one or more processor-readable instructions, instruction sets, or instruction blocks. The control system **118** may include a system memory to store one or more processor-readable instructions, instruction sets, or instruction blocks to be executed by the processor. Such processor-readable instructions, instruction sets, or instruction blocks may be used to capture one or more images using the image sensors **104**, transmit and/or receive one or more signals using the user interface subsystem **106**, and/or emit light from the display subsystem **112** to provide a visible display for the user. In some implementations, the processor-readable instructions, instruction sets, or instruction blocks may control the operation of various subsystems or components on the wearable head-worn component **100**. In some implementation, the control system **118** may be an off-board processor-enabled device that is communicatively coupled

with the wearable head-worn component **100** via a communications link using one or more wireless and/or wired communications protocols, such as, for example, Wi-Fi, Ethernet, Bluetooth, ZigBee or any other acceptable communication protocol. In some implementations, the control system **118** may be incorporated into the wearable head-worn component **100**.

FIG. 2 shows a wearable clip-mounted component **200** that may be worn by a user via a clip **202**, in which the wearable clip-mounted component **200** may include a pose determination subsystem **204**, an identification module **206** that may transmit encoded information using a machine-readable symbol, and a communications subsystem **208**, according to at least one illustrated implementation. The wearable clip-mounted component **200** may include a casing **210** that has a front face **212**, an opposing back face **214**, and one or more side walls **216** that extend there between. The casing **210** may include an interior cavity between the front face **212** and the opposing back face **214** that holds one or more of the pose determination subsystem **204**, the identification module **206**, and the communications subsystem **208**.

The clip **202** may be a formed piece of metal, plastic, or other durable, flexible material that may have a length that extends from an open end and an opposing closed end. The closed end may extend outward from one edge of the back face **214** of the casing **210** and turn to extend across the back face **214** to the opposing edge of the back face **214** whereupon the clip **202** terminates with the open end. The open end of the clip **202** may be biased against the back face **214** of the casing **210**, such that the open end of the clip **202** may be moved away from the back face **214** to form an opening. Such an opening may be used to slide an object, such as a piece of fabric (such as, for example, from a shirt or a pair of pants), between the back face **214** of the casing **210** and the clip **202** to thereby secure the wearable clip-mounted component **200** to the piece of fabric.

The pose determination subsystem **204** may include one or both of an accelerometer (e.g., three-axis accelerometer) **218** and a gyroscope **220**. The pose determination subsystem **204** may produce one or more signals indicative of at least a position or an orientation of a user wearing or otherwise physically securing the wearable clip-mounted component **200**. Such one or more signals may be transmitted to the control system **118** via the communications subsystem **208**. The accelerometer **218** may generate one or more signals indicative of a relative movement of the accelerometer **218**, and by extension the wearable clip-mounted component **200**, within the environment **102** surrounding the wearable clip-mounted components **200**, in such an implementation, the signals generated by the accelerometer **218** may provide the movement of the accelerometer within three-dimensional space relative to a starting position. Such information may be used to determine the direction(s) and rate(s) at which the accelerometer **218** is moving. The gyroscope **220** may generate and transmit one or more signals indicative of an angular velocity of the gyroscope **220** within the three-dimensional space of the environment **102** that surrounds the wearable clip-mounted component **200**.

A control system (e.g., the control system **118**) may use the signals generated from either or both of the accelerometer **218** and the gyroscope **220** to determine if the pose determination subsystem **204** is experiencing movement indicative of a fall or other uncontrolled motion by the user. In such a situation, the control system **118** may transmit a warning or distress signal that may result in protective action being taken by other components within the environment

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102 surrounding the user. For example, in some implementations, once the control system (or other processor enabled device) determines that the signals received from the pose determination subsystem 204 indicate a fall by the user, the control system (or other processor enabled device) may send one or more signals that cause one or more objects and systems within the surrounding environment 102 to take preventative action, such as, for example, by shutting down. The signals from the pose determination subsystem 204 may be used in some implementations to determine an orientation of the user (e.g., to determine the direction which the user is facing). Such orientation information may be used to generate instructions and/or displays to be provided to the user. In some implementations, the signals generated by the pose determination subsystem 204 may be processed along with signals from other systems (e.g., the image sensors 104) to determine a position and/or orientation of the user.

The identification module 206 may transmit encoded information as part of a machine-readable symbol. In some implementations, the identification module 206 may be a radio frequency identification (“MD”) transponder 207 that may be excited and energized when receiving an electromagnetic wave at a resonance frequency. In response, the energized UM transponder 207 in the identification module 206 may transmit an electromagnetic wave at the same or at a second resonance frequency. The transmitted wave from the identification module 206 may include encoded information, such as an identification string for the identification module 206 and/or for the wearable clip-mounted component 200. In such an implementation, the wireless transmission at the second resonance frequency may be directly from the identification module 206 and/or at the communications subsystem 208.

The communications subsystem 208 may include an antenna 222 and a radio 224. The antenna 222 may be any type of component or set of components that have a resonant frequency. In some implementations, the antenna 222 may comprise an inductor and one or more sets of circuitry to form a resonant circuit having a resonant frequency. Such sets of circuitry may include one or more resistors and/or capacitors that may be selectively, electrically coupled across the antenna 222 to change the resonant frequency. The radio 224 may transmit and receive electrical signals via the antenna 222. Such transmission and reception may occur through one or more wireless networks to which the radio 224 and antenna 222 may be communicatively coupled. In some implementations, the communications subsystem 208 in the wearable clip-mounted component 200 may be communicatively coupled with a corresponding communications subsystem in some other wearable component (e.g., the wireless communications subsystem 116 in the wearable head-worn component 100). Such wireless transmissions between the components may be via a wireless network in which messages may be transmitted using one or more wireless communication protocols, such as, for example, Bluetooth, Bluetooth Low Energy, ZigBee, or any other acceptable wireless communication protocol.

FIG. 3 shows another type of wearable head-worn component 100 in the form of a set of glasses 302 that may be worn by the user. The set of glasses 302 may capture information regarding an environment 304 in which the set of glasses 302 operates and may provide information to the user, according to at least one illustrated implementation. The set of glasses may include a frame 306 and one or more lenses 308 that are positioned proximate the respective eye or eyes of the user when the glasses 302 are properly mounted on the user’s head. The frame 306 may be com-

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prised of one or more of a metal, plastic, or other durable material. The frame 306 may include one or two apertures that are sized and shaped to securely receive a respective lens 308. The lenses 308 may be comprised of a transparent or semi-transparent material through which the user can see. Such material may be scratch resistant or scratch proof, and may be treated with an anti-glare coating that may improve visibility through the lenses 308 by reducing the glare from objects in the surrounding environment 304 perceived by a user wearing the glasses 302. The glasses 302 may include right image sensor 310a and a left image sensor 310b (collectively, image sensors 310), a user interface subsystem 314 that includes an audio transducer 318 that provides audio cues to and receive audible input from the user and a display subsystem 322 that includes light sources 324 that may be used to project displays onto the lenses 308, a machine-readable symbol reader 312, a communications subsystem 316, and a control system 320.

The image sensors 310 may each capture one or more electronic representations of images in which each image is comprised of a portion of the surrounding environment 304 within the respective field of view of each of the image sensors 310. Such electronic representations may be made, for example, by a set of transducers that convert light waves into electrical signals. In some implementations, for example, the image sensors 310 may capture up to 30 images per second, in which each image is comprised of at least 1 Megapixel. In some implementations, the image sensors 310 may capture images have a lower resolution, such as images that are captured having QVGA (Quarter Quarter Video Graphics Array) resolution of about 19,200 pixels. The image sensors 310 may be oriented along the glasses 302 such that each field of view for each image sensor 310 is directed towards a portion of the surrounding environment 304 that a user faces when the user wears the glasses 302. In some implementations, the respective field of view of each image sensor 310 may be movable to selectively encompass various portions of the environment 304 surrounding the user, such as may occur, for example, when a head of the user moves when the wearable head-worn component 300 is mounted on the head of the user.

The two image sensors 310 may be separated by a distance 326 across a portion of the glasses 302, in such an implementation, each of the image sensors 310 may capture a two-dimensional image of a portion of the environment 304 surrounding the glasses 302. Because the two image sensors 310 are separated by the distance 326, the two corresponding two-dimensional images (one image from each of the image sensors 310) may be combined to provide a three-dimensional representation of a portion of the surrounding environment 304. As discussed below, such a three-dimensional representation may be used for other functions and applications, such as, for example, to navigate the surrounding environment 304, and/or to confirm the size and shape of an object to be retrieved.

The user interface subsystem 314 may include the audio transducer 318 and the display subsystem 322. The audio transducer 318 may include one or more speakers 328 that may be located at the end of an arm 330 that descends from one side of the frame 306 of the glasses 302. The arm 330 may be placed on the side of the glasses 302 such that the speakers 328 are proximate one of the ears of the user when the user wears the glasses 302. One or more electrically conducting wires may traverse a length of the arm 330 to propagate the electrical signals that carry the audible cues. Such electrical signals may be received from the control system 320 and/or from a remote processor. In some imple-

mentations, the speakers **328** may be bone conduction speakers. In such an implementation, the arm **330** may place the speakers **328** alongside the face of the user proximate the jaw bone such that vibrations from the speakers **328** are conducted through the bone to the ear drum. Such a bone conduction implementation advantageously enables the user to keep the auditory canal uncovered such that sounds from the surrounding environment **304** may still be perceived. Such an implementation may be particularly useful in warehouse type settings in which the user may maintain awareness of the surrounding environment **304** for safely.

The audio transducer **318** may include a microphone **332** that may be located at the end of the arm **330** proximate the speakers **328**. In some implementations, the same audio transducer **318** may be used by both the microphone **332** and the speakers **328**. The microphone **332** may be used to receive audible commands emitted from the user, and to transform such audible commands to electrical signals that are transmitted to the control unit **320**. One or more electrically conducting wires may traverse a length of the arm **330** to propagate the electrical signals that carry the audible commands received from the user. In some implementations, at least one of the user interface subsystem **314** and/or the control system **320** may include a voice-control subsystem **313**. The voice-control subsystem **313** may receive the electrical signals generated by the microphone **332**, and may convert the electrical signals to text, which may be used by the control unit **322** in generating the audible cues to be transmitted to the user.

The user interface subsystem **314** may include the display subsystem **322**, which in some implementations, includes one or more light sources **324** that may be used to project displays onto one or both of the lenses **308**. As such, the glasses **302** may form an augmented reality system in which the display subsystem is used to project displays, including shapes, words, and other information onto the lenses **308** within the field of view of a user wearing the glasses **302**. The light sources **324** may be mounted proximate a respective edge of one or both of the lenses **308** and may be oriented to direct the light emitted from the light sources **324** to a combiner, which projects the emitted light onto the lenses **308**. In such an implementation, the display emitted by the light sources **324** may be shapes that provide navigation directions (e.g., arrows) or that indicate objects within the surrounding environment **304** to be retrieved (e.g., green dot(s)). In some implementations, the display emitted by the light sources **324** may include different colors to provide information to the user. In some implementations, for example, the light sources **324** in the display subsystem **322** may emit a red "X" onto the lenses **308** to indicate a dangerous area that the user should not approach. In another implementation, the light sources **324** in the display subsystem **322** may emit a green dot onto an object within the surrounding environment **304** to indicate an object that should be retrieved. In some implementations, the light sources **324** in the display subsystem **322** may project instructions or information (e.g., "HEAVY" or "FRAGILE") onto the object to be retrieved.

In some implementations, the display subsystem **322** may include one or more modifiable directional components, such as movable or modifiable reflective elements (e.g., mirrors), that may be used to modify the relative direction at which the light is emitted from the light sources **324** and impacts the respective lens **308**. As such, the modifiable direction components may be used to maintain the display in the appropriate location on the lenses **308** to indicate a position in the surrounding environment **304** even as the

glasses **302** move with the head of the user. The display subsystem **322** may be communicatively coupled to the control unit **320** and may receive commands to project a display from the light sources **324** in a specified direction.

The glasses **302** may include the machine-readable symbol reader **312** that may be used to detect and capture images of a machine-readable symbol within the surrounding environment **304**. In some implementations, the machine-readable symbol reader **312** may be located proximate one or both of the glasses **302**, and may be oriented to face in a forward direction when the user wears the glasses **302**. In some implementations, the machine-readable symbol reader **312** may have a field-of-view that extends outward from the glasses **302**, and may be used to delineate a region in which the machine-readable symbol reader **312** may be capable of detecting a machine-readable symbol. The machine-readable symbols may include one-dimensional machine-readable symbols (e.g., barcode symbols) and/or two-dimensional machine-readable symbols (e.g., Quick Response symbols). In some implementations, the machine-readable symbol may include symbols that are not perceptible to humans but may be detected and decoded by the machine-readable symbol reader **312** and/or the control system **320**. Such symbols may include, for example, digital watermarks.

Once the presence of a machine-readable symbol is detected, the machine-readable symbol reader **312** may capture one or more images of the detected machine-readable symbol. The machine-readable symbol reader **312** (and/or the control system **320** or some other processor-enabled device) may thereby decode the machine-readable symbol from the one or more images captured by the machine-readable symbol reader to obtain the encoded information. In some implementations, for example, the machine-readable symbol may be borne along an outside facing surface of one or more objects within the surrounding environment **304**. The machine-readable symbol reader **312** may detect and decode such machine-readable symbols, which may provide information regarding the associated object (e.g., a SKU number that may be used to look up the associated object). The control unit **320** may use such information, for example, to confirm that the object should be retrieved, to place the item in a virtual basket of items to be/retrieved, to take the item out of such a virtual basket, etc. In some implementations, the detection and/or decoding of machine-readable symbols may be performed using images captured by the image sensors **310** without the need to include a separate machine-readable symbol reader. While generally discussed in terms of an imager-type machine-readable symbol reader which may employ flood illumination or ambient lighting, scanning-type (e.g., flying spot) machine-readable symbol readers or scan engines could be employed. Such scanning-type (e.g., flying laser spot) machine-readable symbol readers or scan engines could typically scan a laser beam across the machine-readable symbol, and detect a reflected or response profile via a photodiode.

The communications subsystem **316** may include a radio **334** and an antenna **336**. The antenna **336** may be any type of component or set of components that have a resonant frequency. In some implementations, the antenna **336** may comprise an inductor and one or more sets of circuitry to form a resonant circuit having a resonant frequency. Such sets of circuitry may include one or more resistors and/or capacitors that may be selectively, electrically coupled across the antenna **336** to change the resonant frequency. The radio **334** may transmit and receive electrical signals via the antenna **336**. Such transmission and reception may occur

through one or more wireless networks to which the radio 334 and antenna 336 may be communicatively coupled. Such a wireless network may transmit messages using one or more wireless communication protocols, such as, for example, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, Bluetooth Low Energy, ZigBee, or any other acceptable wireless communication protocol. In some implementations, one or both of the radio 334 and the antenna 336 may be incorporated into the frame 306 of the glasses 302.

The control system 320 may take the form of any current or future developed processor-enabled device capable of executing one or more instruction sets. The control system 320 may be communicatively coupled with one or more of the image sensors 310, the user interface subsystem 314, the machine-readable symbol reader 312, and the communications subsystem 316, and may receive and/or transmit one or more electrical signals to respective subsystem and/or component. The control system 320 may include one or more processing units to execute one or more processor-readable instructions, instruction sets, or instruction blocks. The control system 320 may include a system memory to store one or more processor-readable instructions, instruction sets, or instruction blocks to be executed by the processor. Such processor-readable instructions, instruction sets, or instruction blocks may be used to capture one or more images using the image sensors 310, transmit and/or receive one or more signals using the user interface subsystem 314, emit light from the display subsystem 322 to provide a visible display for the user, and/or capture or decode machine-readable symbols from the machine-readable symbol reader 312. In some implementations, the processor-readable instructions, instruction sets, or instruction blocks may control the operation of various subsystems or components on the glasses 302. In some implementation, the control system 320 may be an off-board processor-enabled device that is communicatively coupled with the glasses 302 via a communications link using one or more wireless and/or wired communications protocols, such as, for example, Wi-Fi, Ethernet, Bluetooth, ZigBee or any other acceptable communication protocol. In some implementations, the control system 320 may be incorporated into the glasses 302.

FIG. 4 shows a set of safety gloves 400, each glove 400 of which contains a transponder 402 that may transmit encoded information that identifies the safety gloves 400, according to at least one illustrated implementation. Each safety glove 400 may include a base portion 404 and one or more finger portions 406. The base portion 404 of the safety glove 400 may be sized and shaped to fit over the hand of a user. The finger portions 406 may extend outward from the base portion 404 of the glove and may be used to surround one or more fingers of the user. In some implementations, one or more of the finger portions 406 may have the tip removed to form fingerless gloves. In some implementations, one or both of the safety gloves 400 may carry or bear a machine-readable symbol 408 that may be used to encode the same or different information regarding the safety gloves 400. Such a machine-readable symbol 408 may be included, for example, along a bottom edge of the base portion 404 proximate an opening that is used to put the glove onto the hand. In some implementations, one or both of the safety gloves 400 may include a finger-mounted indicia 410 that may be used to provide gestures or to indicate features, areas, or regions of interest.

The transponder 402 may transmit encoded information as part of a machine-readable symbol. In some implementations, the transponder 402 may be a radio frequency identification (“RFID”) transponder that may be excited and

energized when receiving an electromagnetic wave at a resonance frequency. In response, the energized MD circuit in the transponder 402 may transmit an electromagnetic wave at the same or at a second resonance frequency. The transmitted wave from the transponder 402 may include encoded information, such as an identification string for the gloves 400. In some implementations, the identification string may identify the type of gloves. In some implementations, the identification string may uniquely identify the gloves 400 relative to other gloves that may be located in the surrounding environment.

In some implementations, as discussed below, a remote system may limit or restrict access to areas and/or equipment within an environment to a user until the user has scanned or otherwise caused the information from the transponder 402 to be transmitted to a remote processor. Such scanning or transmission may be used to confirm that the user has the necessary safety equipment before accessing the restricted area or piece of equipment. In some implementations, the user may need to bring the gloves 400 to a location that is proximate an RFID interrogator such that the RFID interrogator can excite the transponders 402 to begin transmission. Such transmission may be detected by the RFID interrogator and/or by another wearable component (e.g., the wireless communications subsystem 116 in the wearable head-worn system 100).

The gloves 400 may include the machine-readable symbol 408 that may be borne along an outer facing surface of the gloves 400. For example, the machine-readable symbol 408 may be located along an edge of the gloves proximate an opening where the hand of the user enters the glove 400. The machine-readable symbol 408 may include one-dimensional machine-readable symbols (e.g., barcode symbols) and/or two-dimensional machine-readable symbols (e.g., Quick Response symbols). In some implementations, the machine-readable symbol 408 may include symbols that are not perceptible to humans but may be detected and decoded by an image sensor. Such symbols may include, for example, digital watermarks. In some implementations, the machine-readable symbol 408 may be used to encode information, such as, for example, information regarding the glove 400. In some implementations, the encoded information may identify the type of gloves. In some implementations, the encoded information may uniquely identify the gloves 400 relative to other gloves that may be located in the surrounding environment. In some implementations, the user may scan the machine-readable symbol 408, using, for example, a machine-readable symbol reader that is communicatively coupled to a remote processor to confirm that the user has the necessary safety equipment before accessing the restricted area or piece of equipment, as noted above. Such scanning of the machine-readable symbol 408 may be performed instead of, or in addition to, transmitting the encoded information from the transponder 402.

The finger-worn indicia 410 may include one or more markings, symbols, or other indications that can be detected by an image sensor. In some implementations, such detection of the finger-worn indicia 410 by the image sensor may be used to facilitate the detection and capture of images of one or more machine-readable symbols within the environment surrounding the user. For example, in some implementations, the location or position of and/or gesture involving the finger-worn indicia 410 may be used to define a region of interest in which a machine-readable symbol is located. As such, the image sensor may capture an image of the region of interest instead of the entire field of view, thereby reducing the size of the image to be captured by the image

sensor and reducing the amount of processing necessary to capture, detect, and/or decode the machine-readable symbol.

The finger-worn indicia **410** may take various forms. For example, in some implementations, the finger-worn indicia **410** may include one or more machine-readable symbols that may be borne along the surface of the finger portion **406** of the glove **400**. Such machine-readable symbols may be used to encode useful information, such as a location in which the gloves **400** bearing the finger-worn indicia **410** is used or the identity of the person associated with and likely to use the gloves **400**. In some implementations, the finger-worn indicia **410** may be a symbol that does not encode any information. In such an implementation, the finger-worn indicia **410** may be comprised of one or more parts to facilitate detection by the image sensor, such as, for example, through the execution of a pattern matching algorithm. Alternatively, such a symbol may be a logo or other symbol associated with an actual or potential customer to enhance the aesthetics for that customer of the gloves **400** that bear the finger-worn indicia **410**. In some implementations, the finger-worn indicia **410** may include a light source, such as, for example, a light source that emits light of a certain wavelength in the visible and/or non-visible spectrum of light.

The color, texture, and/or other features of the gloves **400** may be modified to enhance the detectability of the finger-worn indicia **410**. For example, in some implementations, the glove and the finger-worn indicia **410** may have a high color contrast, such as may occur when the glove is black or dark blue, and the finger-worn indicia **410** is white. The gloves **400** may be comprised of a variety of material, including rubber, leather, cloth, latex, nitrile, and vinyl. In some implementations, such gloves **400** that bear the finger-worn indicia **410** may be comprised of relatively inexpensive materials such that the gloves **400** may be disposed after one or a small number of uses.

FIG. 5 shows a wearable head-worn component **100** as a set of glasses **302** that includes an image sensor **500** with a field of view **501** and a finger-mounted indicia **410** that may be used to detect and capture images of a machine-readable symbol **502** that may be borne along a surface of an object **504**, according to at least one illustrated implementation. The finger-mounted indicia **410** may be used in forming a gesture **506** that is represented by a number of movements **508a** through **508d** (collectively, movements **508**) of the finger-worn indicia **410**, according to at least one illustrated implementation. The movements **508** may be proximate the machine-readable symbol **502**, which may have a left edge **510**, a bottom edge **512**, a right edge **514**, and a top edge **516**. The gesture **506** may begin with a first movement **508a** in which the finger-worn indicia **410** moves in a relatively downward direction proximate the left edge **510** of the machine-readable symbol **502**. The finger-worn indicia **410** may then be transitioned to a second movement **508b** once the finger-worn indicia **410** moves past the bottom edge **512** of the machine-readable symbol **502**, at which point the finger-worn indicia **410** is swept in a rightward direction proximate the bottom edge **512**. The gesture **506** may transition to a third movement **508c** when the finger-worn indicia **410** moves past the right edge **514** of the machine-readable symbol **502**. At this point, the finger-worn indicia **410** may begin to move in a relatively upward direction proximate the right edge **514** of the machine-readable symbol **502**. The gesture **506** may transition to a fourth movement **508d** when the finger-worn indicia **410** moves past the top edge **516** of the machine-readable symbol **502**, at which point the finger-worn indicia **410** begins to move in a

leftward direction proximate the top edge **516** of the machine-readable symbol **502**. The gesture **506** may end when finger-worn indicia **410** moves past the left edge **510** of the machine-readable symbol **502**.

The control system **118** may detect an occurrence of the gesture **506** based upon the movement of the finger-worn indicia **410** across a plurality of images of the field of view **501** captured by the image sensor **500**. In some implementations, the plurality of images may be comprised of successive images taken over a period of time during which the finger-worn indicia **410** performs the gesture **506**. By detecting the successive positions of the finger-worn indicia **410** over successive images, the control system **118** may construct a trace of the movements **508** by the finger-worn indicia **410**. The control system **118** may identify the gesture **506** by comparing the constructed trace with a set of possible traces stored, for example, in non-transitory memory in which each possible trace is associated with a different gesture, in such an implementation, each gesture may have an associated function or operation to be executed by the control system **118** when the control system **118** detects the respective gesture. For example, the gesture **506** may define a region of interest **518** in which the control system **118** may search for one or more machine-readable symbols **502**. When the control system **118** detects an occurrence of the gesture **506**, the control system **118** may attempt to detect and decode the one or more machine-readable symbols **502** included within the region of interest **518**. Additional gestures may be associated with other functions, which may include, for example, adding a representation of the object **504** associated with the detected machine-readable symbol **502** to a virtual basket; removing a representation of the object **504** associated with a detected machine-readable symbol **502** from a virtual basket; requesting information regarding the object **504** associated with the detected machine-readable symbol **502**; defining a remote host to transmit captured, detected, and/or decoded information; and/or an additional, separate gesture to identify a communication channel (e.g., Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, ZigBee). Each of these functions may be associated with a separate gesture within the set of gestures. The set of gestures may be used to form a gesture recognition policy that may be executed by the control system **118** or some other processor-enabled device.

FIG. 6 shows a wearable display **600** that may be mounted or worn on an arm or wrist of a user, in which the wearable display **600** may render one or more messages **602** on a screen **604** for the user, according to at least one illustrated implementation. The wearable display **600** may include a body **606** and one or more straps **614** that may fit over a wrist of the user. The body **606** may have an outward facing side **608**, an opposing inward facing side **610**, and a side wall **612** that extends there between. The body may be comprised of one or more of plastic, metal, or some other durable material. The strap **614** may be comprised of one flexible strap that may expand to fit over the hand of the user, and then constrict to securely fit over the wrist. In some implementations, the straps **614** may be comprised of two opposing straps **614** located on opposite ends of the body **606**. One of the straps **614** may have a latch, and the other strap **614** may have one or more apertures that may be used to secure the latch. The strap may be comprised of plastic or some other flexible, durable material, or of metal links.

The wearable display **600** may include a wireless communications subsystem **616** that may be used to communicate with other devices, systems, and/or components via a wireless network. The wireless communications subsystem

616 may include a radio **618** and an antenna **620**. The antenna **620** may be any type of component or set of components that have a resonant or adjustable resonant frequency. In some implementations, the antenna **620** may comprise an inductor and one or more sets of circuitry to form a resonant circuit having a resonant frequency. Such sets of circuitry may include one or more resistors and/or capacitors that may be selectively, electrically coupled across the antenna **336** to change the resonant frequency. The radio **618** may transmit and receive electrical signals via the antenna **620**. Such transmission and reception may occur through one or more wireless networks to which the radio **618** and antenna **620** may be communicatively coupled. Such a wireless network may transmit messages using one or more wireless communication protocols, such as, for example, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, Bluetooth Low Energy, ZigBee, or any other acceptable wireless communication protocol. In some implementations, one or both of the radio **618** and the antenna **620** may be incorporated into the body **606** of the wearable display **600**.

The screen **604** may be located along at least a portion of the outward facing side **608**. The screen **604** may be comprised of one or more components, such as a liquid crystal display, a set of light emitting diodes (LEDs), a set of organic light emitting diodes, a set of micro-LEDs, or some other display technology, that may be used to render images on the screen **604**. The screen **604** may be electrically and communicatively coupled to a display circuit (not shown) that may be used to control the components of the screen **604** to render images (e.g., text, symbols) on the screen **604**. The screen **604** and/or display circuit may be electrically and/or communicatively coupled to the wireless communications subsystem **616**. As such, the images rendered on the screen **604** may be based, at least in part, upon signals received via the wireless communications subsystem **616**. In some implementations, for example, the message **602** to be displayed on the screen **604** may be based upon one or more signals generated by the control system **118** on the wearable head-worn component **100** and transmitted to the wearable display **600** via the wireless communications subsystem **616**. In some implementations, the message **602** to be displayed on the screen **604** may be based upon one or more signals generated by a remote processor-enabled device and transmitted to the wearable display **600** via the wireless communications subsystem **616**. Such messages **602** may be related, for example, to the environment surrounding the wearable display **600**, to an object to be retrieved, and/or to the user wearing the wearable display **600**.

FIG. 7 shows a wearable head-worn component **100** that includes a range-finder **700** that may be used to determine a distance **702** from the range-finder **700** to an object **704**, according to at least one illustrated implementation. The range-finder **700** may be positioned and oriented to detect the distance **702** to objects **704** located within an image-sensor field-of-view **706**. In some implementations, the distance **702** calculated by the range-finder **700** may be a singular distance (e.g., 3 meters). In some implementations, the distance **702** calculated by the range-finder **700** may be a distance range (e.g., between 3 and 3.5 meters). In some implementations, the range-finder **700** may generate and transmit a digitized representation of the detected distance **702**. The distance-related signal may be transmitted to the control system **118**. Alternatively, or in addition, the range-finder **700** may generate a signal that has a voltage value indicative of the distance **702** between the range-finder and the object **704**. For example, in some implementations, a

voltage of the signal generated by the range-finder **700** may be directly proportional to the distance **702** of the object **704** from the range-finder **700**. In such an implementation, the distance **702** determined by the range-finder **700** may be used in conjunction with other components (e.g., the three dimensional representation provided by the image sensors **104**) more accurately determine the location of the object **704**.

The range-finder **700** may be implemented by an emitter-collector pair that transmits a light, ultra-sonic, electromagnetic or other suitable signal towards the object **704** using an emitter and detects the amount of time that lapses until at least a portion of the transmitted signal that has reflected or returned from the object **704** is received at a collector. The signal may have a temporal or frequency or wavelength pattern imposed thereon, for example to facilitate detection of the returned signal from ambient signals. In some implementations, a proximity sensor, such as a capacitive, photoelectric, inductive, or Hall Effect sensor, may be used to detect the distance or a distance range of an object to the range-finder **700**. In some implementations, for example, the range-finder **700** may detect the distance to the object **704** based upon the amount of light that has been reflected from the object **704**.

In some implementations, the wearable head-worn component **100** may include one or more of a facial gesture recognition subsystem **708** or an eye-tracking subsystem **710**. The facial gesture recognition subsystem **708** may be used to capture and detect facial gestures of a user who is wearing the wearable head-worn system **100**. Such facial gestures may be used to by the control system **118** when executing functions, processes, and/or applications. The eye-tracking subsystem **710** may be used to generate one or more signals based upon tracking the location of one or both eyes of the user. Such signals may be used, for example, to modify the light sources **114** used by the display subsystem **112** to generate images to be projected for the user.

FIG. 8 shows a view of a surrounding environment **800** from the wearable head-worn component **100** in which the light sources **114** project a display **802** onto an object **804** in the surrounding environment **800** to identify the object **804** as one to be retrieved by the user, according to at least one illustrated implementation. The environment **800** may include a plurality of other objects **806** that are not to be retrieved by the user. In such an implementation, the user may have received a list of objects to be retrieved from the environment **800**. As such, the user may have received instructions, such as navigation or route instructions, that describe a potential route for retrieving the objects, including the object **804**, from the surrounding environment **800**. Such route instructions may have been used to direct the user to a location that is within the immediate vicinity of the object **804** to be retrieved. Once the user is in the immediate vicinity of the object **804** to be retrieved, one or more components in the wearable head-worn component **100** may be used to specify the object **804**. In some implementations, for example, the images captured by the image sensors **104** may be used by a processor-enabled device, such as the control system **118** and/or a remote processor-enabled system, to construct a three-dimensional representation of the environment **800** surrounding the wearable head-worn component **100**. Such a three-dimensional representation may determine a representation of the dimensions of each of the objects within the surrounding environment, including a length **808**, a width **810**, and a height **812** of the object **804**. The processor-enabled device may compare these determined dimensions with a set of stored dimensions related to

the object on the list provided to user. If the measured dimensions from the three-dimensional model match the stored dimensions, the processor-enabled device may identify the object **804** as the one to be retrieved. In some implementations, the processor-enabled device may use an alternative or an additional factor to authenticate an object as one to be retrieved. For example, in some implementations, the processor-enabled device may confirm that the object **804** is the object on the list provided to the user by detecting and decoding a machine-readable symbol **814** that is borne along one of the surfaces of the object **804**. The processor-enabled device may compare the decoded information from the machine-readable symbol **814** with a set of stored information associated with the object on the list provided to the user to confirm that object **804** is to be retrieved by the user.

The light sources **114** may project a display **802** onto the object **804** to be retrieved once the processor-enabled device has confirmed that the object **804** is included on the list of objects to be retrieved by the user. In such an implementation, the display **802** may be an arrow that is placed onto the object **804** to be retrieved. In some implementations, the display **802** may be a defined color and/or symbol, such as a green arrow, that may identify the object **804** to be retrieved. Such light sources **114** may include modifiable and/or movable elements that may be used to maintain the display **802** on the appropriate object **804** even as the head of the user moves.

In some implementations, the display **802** may be projected from a remote external light source **816** that may be located in an elevated position above the environment **800** surrounding the user. For example, in some implementations, a plurality of remote external light sources **816** may be located in elevated positions on top of posts **818** or suspended from a ceiling. In such an implementation, a remote processor-enabled device may track a current location of the user relative to the object **804** to be retrieved. When the user is near the object **804**, one or more subsystems on the wearable head-worn component **100** may identify and determine the location of the object **804**. Such location information may be transmitted to the remote processor-enabled device, which may control one or more of the external light sources **816** to project the display **802** onto the appropriate object **804**. Such an implementation may advantageously be used to project the display **802** onto the appropriate object **804** independently of any movement by the user of the wearable head-worn component **100** or of the associated light sources **114** on the wearable head-worn component **100**. Such a display **802** may alternatively, or in addition, provide instructions (“Use Forklift”) and/or warnings (“Fragile”) for the object **804** that may be projected onto the object **804**. Such a display **802** may alternatively, or in addition, provide navigation instructions that may be projected, for example, onto a floor in the environment **800** surrounding the wearable head-worn component **100**.

FIG. 9 shows a mapped route **900** for a user of a user-wearable system **902** to take to retrieve multiple objects **904** from an environment **906**, according to at least one illustrated implementation. The user-wearable system **902** may include a wireless communication subsystem **116** that wirelessly couples the user-wearable system **902** to a wireless communications network via one or more wireless access points **908**. Such wireless access points **908** may communicate using one or more wireless transmission protocols, such as Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, and/or ZigBee. In some implementations, the wireless access points **908** may be used to communicatively couple the user-wearable system

902 with a remotely located control system **910**. As such, some or all of the functions, processes, and application described may be executed by either or both of the control system **118** on the user-wearable system **902** and/or by the remotely located control system **910**.

In some implementations, the wireless access points **908** may be used as navigation beacons **909** to provide location information regarding the user-wearable system **902**. In some implementations, alternatively, the navigation beacons **909** may be separate from the wireless access points **908** that provide access to a wireless network. Such location information may be based upon the signal strength of wireless transmissions received from the wireless communications subsystem **116** on the user-wearable system **902** at a plurality of at least three navigation beacons **909** by using well-known triangulation methods. In some implementations, additional systems and/or methods may be used to provide locations information regarding the user-wearable system **902**. For example, some implementations may include one or more RFID interrogators **912** at one or more locations within the environment **906**. In some implementations, such RFID interrogators **912** may be implemented using posts that flank the sides of passages or paths in the environment **906**, and/or by mats that users may walk over. In some implementation, such mats may be incorporated into the floor of the environment **906** so that such mats may be unnoticed by the users. The RFID interrogators **912** may energize the RFID transponders **207** in the identification module **206** that may be incorporated into one or more components of the user-wearable system **902**. Such RFID transponders **207** may emit a signal that may be detected by the MD interrogators **912** and used to identify the location of the user-wearable system **902** at that moment. Such location information that may be obtained via the RFID interrogators **912** may be used to update, modify, and/or correct the location information provided by other methods, such as, for example, triangulation using the wireless access points **908**.

The mapped route **900** may be determined based upon one or more criteria. For example, in some implementations, the mapped route **900** may be determined based upon a shortest route and/or a shortest travel time analysis based upon the locations of each of the objects **904** to be retrieved. In some implementations, the mapped route **900** may be determined such that the user will retrieve the heaviest and/or bulkiest item last, to reduce the amount of time that the user will need to travel with such an object. In some implementations in which objects are located on different floors, the mapped route **900** may reduce the amount of time traveling on conveyances (e.g. elevators, escalators) or stairs between floors. In some implementations, the mapped route **900** may have the user retrieve refrigerated and/or perishable food items last or towards the end of the mapped route **900** to reduce the possibility of such food items spoiling. In some implementations, the mapped route **900** may be continuously updated and potentially modified when the user is in the midst of traveling the route **900**. Such updates may be based, for example, upon changed conditions (e.g., an accident within the environment **906** along or proximate the mapped route **900**). Such updates may be transmitted to the user-wearable system **902** to be provided to the user.

In some implementations, the user-wearable system **902** may provide to the user information regarding the mapped route **900** and/or the objects **904** to be retrieved. In some implementations, such information may be provided via audible cues provided by the user interface system **108**. Such audible cues may be comprised of directions (“Turn Left,”

“Proceed Straight”), warnings (“STOP”; “EVACUATE”), and information about the objects 904 (“Heavy Load”; “Use forklift”; “Fragile Load”). In some implementations, such information may be provided by displays projected into the environment 906 by the display subsystem 112. In such an implementation, one or more images, such as text or symbols, may be projected onto surfaces present within the environment 906. Such images may include, for example, one or more directional symbols 914 that may be projected onto a floor or pathway within the environment 906 to indicate a direction in which the user is to proceed to travel along the mapped route 900. In some implementations, such images may include one or more warning symbols 916 that may be used to warn the user away from dangerous areas (e.g., the area being worked by a forklift 918). In some implementations, such images may include a symbol or text 920 regarding an object 904 to be retrieved. Such text 920 may include warnings regarding the handling of the object 904, such as that the object 904 is heavy or fragile, for example. In such an implementation, the text 920 may be projected onto the object 904. In some implementations, some or all of the displays projected into the environment 906 may be projected by external light sources 816 located in fixed locations throughout the environment 906. As such, the external light sources 816 may be communicatively coupled to the remotely located control system 910. The remotely located control system 910 may transmit one or more signals that control the displays projected from the external light sources 816 based upon a current location of the user relative to the locations of the respective objects 904 to be retrieved.

In some implementations, the remotely located control system 910 may be used to promote safety in the environment 906. For example, in some situations, two workers may be heading into a blind intersection from different directions, such as may occur, for example, when the forklift 918 and the user wearing the user-wearable system 902 are both heading toward an intersection 922. If the forklift 918 and the user may collide, the remotely located control system 910 may transmit one or more signals to one or both of the forklift 918 and the user-wearable system 902 to prevent such a collision. For example, in some implementations, the remotely located control system 910 may transmit signals causing an alert to be provided to the user via the user-wearable system 902. Such an alert may include an audible cue (e.g., “STOP!”) transmitted via the user interface system 108 and/or a visual display (e.g., a flashing, red “X” projected along the path to the intersection 922) projected by the external light sources 816 or the light sources 114. In some implementations, the remotely located control system 910 may transmit one or more signals to the forklift 918 that may cause the forklift 918 to stop before reaching the intersection 922 to thereby prevent a collision with the user.

In some implementations, the remotely located control system 910 may take other preventative actions. For example, in some implementations, the remotely located control system 910 may detect that a user is falling based upon signals received, for example, from the pose determination subsystem 204. In such an implementation, the remotely located control system 910 may transmit one or more signals that cause all machinery located in the vicinity of the user to immediately shut-down in an attempt to protect the falling user. In some implementations, the remotely located control system 910 may control access to portions of the environment 906 via, for example, a selectively securable access point 924, such as a gate or a door. In such an implementation, the remotely located control system 910

may maintain the selectively securable access point 924 in a locked position to prevent access to the environment 906. The remotely located control system 910 may maintain the selectively securable access point 924 until the remotely located control system 910 receives confirmation that the user has been dressed or otherwise outfitted with appropriate and/or necessary safety equipment for entering the environment 906. Such confirmation may be received, for example, by exciting the transponders (e.g., transponders 402 on the set of safety gloves 400) and/or scanning the machine-readable symbols (e.g., machine-readable symbol 408) that may be incorporated into and/or borne along a surface of the safety equipment. Once confirmation has been received, the remotely located control system 910 may transmit one or more signals to unlock the selectively secured access point 924 to provide access to environment 906.

FIG. 10 shows a wearable system 1000 that may be used to provide information to a user, in which the wearable system 1000 may include one or more of the wearable head-worn component 100, the clip-mounted component 200, the set of safety gloves 400, and the wearable display 600. The wearable system 1000 may be communicatively coupled to a semi-autonomous vehicle 1002, a forklift 918, and a remotely located control system 1004, according to at least one illustrated implementation. In some implementations, one or more components of the wearable system 1000 (e.g., the wearable head-worn component 100), the forklift 918, and the remotely located control system 1004 may be wirelessly, communicatively coupled via a wireless network 1006. Such a wireless network 1006 may transmit messages via one or more types of wireless protocols, such as Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth Low Energy, ZigBee, or some other type of wireless communication protocol. In some implementations, each of the wearable clip-mounted component 200, the set of safety gloves 400, and/or the wearable display 600 may be communicatively coupled with the wearable head-worn component 100 via a short-range, wireless communication network, such as ZigBee, or some other similar type of network. In some implementations, the semi-autonomous vehicle 1002 may be communicatively coupled directly to one or more components of the wearable system 1000 and/or to the wireless network 1006.

In such an implementation, the semi-autonomous vehicle 1002 may receive control signals from the control system 118 on the wearable head-worn component 100 that may be used to control the operation of the semi-autonomous vehicle 1002. In some implementations, the control signal may be based at least in part on gestures involving the finger-mounted indicia 410. In such an implementation, the gestures may be captured and detected by the image sensors 104 on the wearable head-worn component 100. The control system 118 may generate and transmit the signals to control the operation of the semi-autonomous vehicle 1002 based at least in part upon such detected gestures. Such gestures may include, for example, pointing forward an index finger that bears the finger-mounted indicia 410 to move the semi-autonomous vehicle 1002 forward, and holding up the index finger that bears the finger-mounted indicia 410 to stop the semi-autonomous vehicle 1002.

In some implementations, the remotely located control system 1004 may receive signals from one or more components of the wearable system 1000, such as, for example, the wearable head-worn component 100, the clip-mounted component 200, and the set of safety gloves 400. Such signals may be generated, for example, by the image sensors 104, one or more audio transducers 108, the pose determination subsystem 204, the machine-readable symbol reader 312,

the range-finder **700**, the facial gesture recognition subsystem **708**, and the eye-tracking subsystem **710**. Such signals may be received by the remotely located control system via the network **1006**. In some implementations, the control system **1004** may generate one or more signals that may be transmitted to one or both of the forklift **918** and/or to the wearable system **1000**. Such signals may be used to control the operation of the forklift **918**, as described above. Such signals may be used to provide information that may be displayed via one or more components of the wearable system **1000** (e.g., the audio transducer **108**, the display subsystem **112**, and/or the screen **604** on the wearable display **600**).

FIG. **11** shows a block diagram of a control system **1100**, according to at least one illustrated implementation. Such a control system **1100** may be used as part of, or to implement, one or more of the control system **118** associated with the wearable head-worn component **100** and/or the remotely located control system **1004**, for example. The control system **1100** may take the form of any current or future developed computing system capable of executing one or more instruction sets. The control system **1100** includes a processing unit **1102**, a system memory **1104** and a system bus **1106** that communicably couples various system components including the system memory **1104** to the processing unit **1102**. The control system **1100** will at times be referred to in the singular herein, but this is not intended to limit the embodiments to a single system, since in certain embodiments, there will be more than one system or other networked computing device involved. Non-limiting examples of commercially available systems include, but are not limited to, an Atom, Pentium, or 80×86 architecture microprocessor as offered by Intel Corporation, a Snapdragon processor as offered by Qualcomm, Inc., a PowerPC microprocessor as offered by IBM, a Sparc microprocessor as offered by Sun Microsystems, Inc., a PA-RISC series microprocessor as offered by Hewlett-Packard Company, an A6 or A8 series processor as offered by Apple Inc., or a 68xxx series microprocessor as offered by Motorola Corporation.

The processing unit **1102** may be any logic processing unit, such as one or more central processing units (CPUs), microprocessors, digital signal processors (DSPs), application-specific integrated circuits (ASICs), field programmable gate arrays (FPGAs), programmable logic controllers (PLCs), etc. Unless described otherwise, the construction and operation of the various blocks shown in FIG. **11** are of conventional design. As a result, such blocks need not be described in further detail herein, as they will be understood by those skilled in the relevant art. In some implementations, some or all of the processing unit **1102**, the memory **1104**, and one or more other components discussed below may be included within a single integrated circuit, such as may occur, for example, with a system on chip (SoC).

The system bus **1106** can employ any known bus structures or architectures, including a memory bus with memory controller, a peripheral bus, and a local bus. The system memory **1104** includes read-only memory (“ROM”) **1108** and random access memory (“RAM”) **1110**. A basic input/output system (“BIOS”) **1112**, which can form part of the ROM **1108**, contains basic routines that help transfer information between elements within the control system **1100**, such as during start-up. Some implementations may employ separate buses for data, instructions and power.

The control system **1100** also includes one or more internal nontransitory storage systems **1114**. Such internal nontransitory storage systems **1114** may include, but are not

limited to, any current or future developed persistent storage device **1116**. Such persistent storage devices **1116** may include, without limitation, magnetic storage devices such as hard disc drives, electromagnetic storage devices such as memristors, molecular storage devices, quantum storage devices, electrostatic storage devices such as solid state drives, and the like.

The one or more internal nontransitory storage systems **1114** communicate with the processing unit **1102** via the system bus **1106**. The one or more internal nontransitory storage systems **1114** may include interfaces or device controllers (not shown) communicably coupled between nontransitory storage system and the system bus **1106**, as is known by those skilled in the relevant art. The nontransitory storage systems **1114** and associated storage devices **1116** provide nonvolatile storage of computer-readable instructions, data structures, program modules and other data for the control system **1100**. Those skilled in the relevant art will appreciate that other types of storage devices may be employed to store digital data accessible by a computer, such as magnetic cassettes, flash memory cards, RAMS, ROMs, smart cards, etc.

Program modules can be stored in the system memory **1104**, such as an operating system **1118**, one or more application programs **1120**, other programs or modules **1122**, drivers **1124** and program data **1126**.

The application programs **1120** may include, for example, one or more machine executable instruction sets (i.e., gesture recognition policy **1120a**) capable of detecting gestures involving finger-worn indicia **410** in images captured, for example, by the image sensors **104**. The application programs **1120** may include, for example, one or more machine executable instruction sets (i.e., three-dimensional shape detection **1120b**) capable of detecting objects using three-dimensional shape recognition and detection. The application programs **1120** may include, for example, one or more machine executable instruction sets (machine-readable symbol decoding library **1120c**) capable of decoding the machine-readable symbols that are included within images captured, for example, by the image sensor **104**. The application programs **1120** may be stored as one or more executable instructions.

In some embodiments, the control system **1100** operates in an environment using one or more of the network interfaces **1128** to optionally communicably couple to one or more remote computers, servers, display devices, via one or more communications channels. These logical connections may facilitate any known method of permitting computers to communicate, such as through one or more LANs and/or WANs. Such networking environments are well known in wired and wireless enterprise-wide computer networks, intranets, extranets, and the Internet.

Further, local communication interface **1130** may be used for establishing communications with other components in a local device, such as may occur, for example, when the control system **1100** is associated with the wearable head-mountable component **100**. For example, the local communication interface **1130** may be used to communicate with one or more of the image sensors **104**, one or more audio transducers **108**, the display subsystem **112**, the pose determination subsystem **204**, the machine-readable symbol reader **312**, the range-finder **700**, the facial gesture recognition subsystem **708**, and the eye-tracking subsystem **710**.

FIG. **12** shows a method **1200** of implementing a wearable system **1000** that may be used to collect information from the environment that at least partially surrounds the wearable system **1000** and to provide information (e.g., cues

and displays) via one or more components on the wearable system 1000, according to at least one illustrated implementation. The method 1200 starts at 1202, at which a processor enabled device, for example, the control system 118 and/or the remotely located control system 1004, activates one or more components of the wearable system 1000.

At 1204, the processor enabled device, for example, the control system 118 and/or the remotely located control system 1004, may receive a verbal input from a user. Such a verbal input may include, for example, audible commands. Such verbal input may be received via one or more transducers (e.g., the first audio transducer 108 and/or the second audio transducer 110) from the user interface subsystem 106. Such a transducer may include a microphone 130 that may be positionable proximate a mouth of the user to detect audible sounds spoken by the user. The microphone 130 may be used to receive such audible sounds and to transform the audible sounds to electrical signals that are transmitted to the processor enabled device.

At 1206, the processor-enabled device, such as, for example, the control system 118 and/or the remotely located control system 1004, may receive one or more signals from one or more subsystems that may be part of the wearable system 1000. Such signals may be related, for example, to a position and/or orientation of the user as determined by the pose determination subsystem 204, to a facial gesture as determined by the facial gesture recognition subsystem 708, and/or to eye position as determined by an eye-tracking subsystem 710. In some implementations, each of the pose determination system 204, the facial gesture recognition subsystem 708, and the eye-tracking subsystem 710 may be communicatively coupled to the control system 118 that may be located, for example, on the wearable head-worn component 100. Such signals may be transmitted from the wearable head-worn component 100 to other processor-enabled devices, such as the remotely located control unit 1000, via the wireless communications subsystem 116 and the wireless network 1006.

At 1208, the processor-enabled device, such as, for example, the control system 118 and/or the remotely located control system 1004, may receive electronic representations of images captured, for example, by the image sensors 104. Such images may be, for example, of the environment surrounding the wearable system 1000. In some implementations, the each of the images may be a two-dimensional representation of the surrounding environment. In some implementations, the two-dimensional representations may be captured by at least two image sensors 104 that may be separated by a distance. As such, corresponding images from each sensor 104 may be combined by the processor-enabled device to form a three-dimensional image of the environment surrounding the wearable system 1000.

At 1210, the processor-enabled device, such as, for example, the control system 118 and/or the remotely located control system 1004, may determine an audio cue to transmit to the wearable system 1000 based upon one or more of the inputs received at 1204, the signals received at 1206, and the electronic representations received at 1208. Such audio cues may be related, for example, to navigation information for moving towards an objective location (e.g., location of an object to be retrieved). Such navigation information may include, for example, directional information (“Forward”; “Turn Left”) and/or safety information for moving towards the objective location (“Stop Now!”; “Evacuate”). In some implementations, such audio cues may include information about an object to be retrieved, such as handling information (“Fragile”) and/or transporting information (“Heavy Load

Team Lift”). Such audio cues may be provided at the wearable system 1000 by one or more of the transducers 108, 110 at the user interface subsystem 106.

At 1212, the processor-enabled device, such as, for example, the control system 118 and/or the remotely located control system 1004, may determine a display to transmit to the wearable system 1000 based upon one or more of the inputs received at 1204, the signals received at 1206, and the electronic representations received at 1208. Such displays may be related, for example, to navigation information for moving towards an objective location (e.g., location of an object to be retrieved). Such navigation information may include, for example, directional information (e.g., an arrow and “x” projected onto the ground) and/or safety information for moving towards the objective location (e.g., a flashing red “x”). In some implementations, such displays may include information about an object to be retrieved, such as handling information (“Fragile”) and/or transporting information (“Heavy Load Team Lift”), and may be displayed along or proximate the object to be retrieved. Such displays may be provided at the wearable system 1000 by one or more components of the display subsystem 112.

At 1214, the processor-enabled device, such as, for example, the control system 118 and/or the remotely located control system 1004, may transmit the audio cue to the wearable system 1000, via, for example, the wireless communication subsystem 116.

At 1216, the processor-enabled device, such as, for example, the control system 118 and/or the remotely located control system 1004, may transmit the displays to the wearable system 1000, via, for example, the wireless communication subsystem 116.

At 1218, the method 1200 terminates, for example until invoked again. Alternatively, the method 1200 may repeat continuously or repeatedly, or may execute as multiple instances of a multi-threaded process.

FIG. 13 shows a method 1300 of determining a route to retrieve one or more objects within an environment, according to at least one illustrated implementation. The method 1300 starts at 1302, at which a processor enabled device, for example, the control system 118 and/or the remotely located control system 1004, activates the wearable system 1000.

At 1304, the processor enabled device, for example, the control system 118 and/or the remotely located control system 1004, may determine a current location for the wearable system 1000. In some implementations, the location information may be based upon the relative strength of communication signals transmitted from the antenna 136 in the wireless communications subsystem 116 associated with the wearable system 1000. In such an implementation, the location information may be based upon the signal strength of wireless transmissions received from the wireless communications subsystem 116 on the wearable system 1000 at a plurality of at least three wireless access points 908 by using well-known triangulation methods. In some implementations, additional systems and/or methods may be used to provide locations information regarding the wearable system 1000. For example, some implementations may include one or more RFID interrogators 912 at one or more locations within the environment in which the wearable system 1000 operates. In some implementations, such RFID interrogators 912 may be implemented using posts that flank the sides of passages or paths in the operational environment, and/or by mats that users may walk over. In some implementation, such mats may be incorporated into the floor of the operational environment so that such mats may be unnoticed by the users. The RFID interrogators 912 may

energize the RFID transponders **207** in the identification module **206** that may be incorporated into one or more components of the wearable system **1000**. Such RFID transponders **207** may emit a signal that may be detected by the RFID interrogators **912** and used to identify the location of the wearable system **1000** at that moment. Such location information that may be obtained via the RFID interrogators **912** may be used to update, modify, and/or correct the location information provided by other methods, such as, for example, triangulation using the wireless access points **908**.

At **1306**, the processor enabled device, for example, the control system **118** and/or the remotely located control system **1004**, may identify the location and/or vicinity of the one or more objects to be retrieved. Such location information may be tracked as the objects enter and are moved about the environment in which the wearable system **1000** operates. For example, in some implementations, each object may bear a machine-readable symbol along one or more surfaces in which such machine-readable symbol may be scanned as the object enters a warehouse or shipping facility. The scanning of the machine-readable symbol associated with each object may be used to identify the facility at which the respective objects are currently located. In addition, the machine-readable symbol may be scanned when the object is moved between various locations within the warehouse or shipping facility to provide additional information regarding the location or general vicinity in which the object is located. As such, the processor-enabled device may obtain this location information for the object.

At **1308**, the processor enabled device, for example, the control system **118** and/or the remotely located control system **1004**, may determine a route (such as, for example, the mapped route **900**) from the current location of the wearable system **1000** to the location or vicinity in which the one or more objects to be retrieved are located. In some implementations, the mapped route **900** may be determined based upon a shortest route and/or a shortest travel time analysis based upon the locations of each of the objects to be retrieved. In some implementations, the mapped route **900** may be determined such that the user will retrieve the heaviest and/or bulkiest item last, to reduce the amount of time that the user will need to travel with such an object. In some implementations in which objects are located on different floors, the mapped route **900** may reduce the amount of time traveling on conveyances (e.g. elevators, escalators) or stairs between floors. In some implementations, the mapped route **900** may have the user retrieve refrigerated and/or perishable food items last or towards the end of the mapped route **900** to reduce the possibility of such food items spoiling. In some implementations, the mapped route **900** may be continuously updated and potentially modified when the user is in the midst of traveling the route **900**. Such updates may be based, for example, upon changed conditions (e.g., an accident within the environment along or proximate the mapped route **900**).

At **1310**, the processor enabled device, for example, the control system **118** and/or the remotely located control system **1004**, may transmit one or more signals to the wearable system **1000** related to the mapped route **900**. The signals may be transmitted to the wearable system **1000** via the wireless network **1006** in at least some implementations. Such signals may result in one or more audio cues and/or visible displays being presented to the user via the user interface subsystem **106** and the display subsystem **112**, respectively. Such audio cues and/or visible displays may facilitate the movement of the user along the mapped route **900**.

At **1312**, the method **1300** terminates, for example until invoked again. Alternatively, the method **1300** may repeat continuously or repeatedly, or may execute as multiple instances of a multi-threaded process.

FIG. **14** shows of a method **1400** of identifying an object to be retrieved within an environment, according to at least one illustrated implementation. The method **1400** starts at **1402**, at which a processor enabled device, for example, the control system **118** and/or the remotely located control system **1004**, activates the wearable system **1000**.

At **1404**, the processor enabled device, such as the control system **118** and/or the remotely located control system **1104**, may obtain a three-dimensional mapping of a portion of the environment surrounding the wearable system **1000**. Such a three-dimensional mapping may be provided, for example, by a set of at least two image sensors **104** that may be separated by a distance. As such, corresponding images from each sensor **104** may be combined by the processor-enabled device to form a three-dimensional image of the environment surrounding the wearable system **1000**.

At **1406**, the processor enabled device, such as the control system **118** and/or the remotely located control system **1104**, may capture images of machine-readable symbols that are located along one or more surfaces of the objects within the environment surrounding the wearable system **1000**. In some implementations, such images may be captured by one or more of the image sensors **104** and/or by the machine-readable symbol reader **312**. The machine-readable symbol may be used to encode information, such as information identifying the object bearing the machine-readable symbol. In such an implementation, the processor enable device may decode the machine-readable symbol to access this identifying information.

At **1408**, the processor enabled device, such as the control system **118** and/or the remotely located control system **1104**, may identify the object to be retrieved from the one or more objects that may be in the environment surrounding the wearable system **1000**. In some implementations, the three-dimensional mapping from **1404** may be used to identify the object to be retrieved. As such, the three-dimensional mapping may be used to determine the dimensions of each of the objects within the surrounding environment, including a length **808**, a width **810**, and a height **812** of the object **804**. The processor-enabled device may compare these determined dimensions with a set of stored dimensions related to the object to be retrieved. If the measured dimensions from the three-dimensional model match the stored dimensions, the processor-enabled device may identify the object as the one to be retrieved. In some implementations, the processor-enabled device may identify the object to be retrieved based upon the decoded information obtained from the machine-readable symbol. The processor-enabled device may compare the decoded information from the machine-readable symbol with a set of stored information associated with the object to be retrieved to identify (or confirm) the object to be retrieved.

At **1410**, the processor enabled device, such as the control system **118** and/or the remotely located control system **1104**, may determine the distance to the object to be retrieved. In some implementations, the distance may be determined based upon the three-dimensional mapping obtained at **1404**. In some implementations, the distance may be determined using the range-finder **700**. The range-finder **700** may be implemented by an emitter-collector pair that transmits a light, ultra-sonic, electromagnetic or other suitable signal towards the object to be retrieved using an emitter and detects the amount of time that lapses until at least a portion

of the transmitted signal that has reflected or returned from the object is received at a collector. The signal may have a temporal or frequency or wavelength pattern imposed thereon, for example to facilitate detection of the returned signal from ambient signals. In some implementations, a proximity sensor, such as a capacitive, photoelectric, inductive, or Hall Effect sensor, may be used to detect the distance or a distance range of an object to the range-finder **700**. In some implementations, for example, the range-finder **700** may detect the distance to the object to be retrieved based upon the amount of light that has been reflected from the object. The distance determined by the range-finder **700** may be used in conjunction with other components (e.g., the three dimensional representation provided by the image sensors **104**) to more accurately determine the location of the object.

At **1412**, the processor enabled device, such as the control system **118** and/or the remotely located control system **1104**, may generate one or more of an audible cue and/or a visible display to identify the object to be retrieved. In some implementations, one or more of the transducers **108**, **110** in the wearable system **1000** may be used to provide audible cues directing the user to the object to be retrieved. In some implementations, the light sources **114** in the display subsystem **112** may project a display **802** onto the object to be retrieved. In such an implementation, the display **802** may be an arrow that is placed onto the object to be retrieved. In some implementations, the display **802** may be a defined color and/or symbol, such as a green arrow, that may identify the object to be retrieved.

At **1414**, the method **1400** terminates, for example until invoked again. Alternatively, the method **1400** may repeat continuously or repeatedly, or may execute as multiple instances of a multi-threaded process.

FIG. **15** shows a method **1500** that may be used to detect an occurrence of a gesture using a finger-mounted indicia **410** and execute a function associated with the detected gesture, according to at least one illustrated implementation. The method **1500** starts at **1502**, at which a processor enabled device, for example the control system **118** and/or the remotely located control system **1004**, activates one or more components on the wearable system **1000**.

At **1504**, the processor enabled device, for example the control system **118** and/or the remotely located control system **1004**, may capture an image of a field of view using one or more image sensors **104**. In some implementations, the image captured at **1504** may be part of a series of images captured by the image sensor **104**. In such instances, the image sensor **104** may capture images at a defined rate over time such that the set of images may be comprised of a set of successive images. In some implementations, for example, the image sensor **104** may capture up to 30 images per second with each image having a QQVGA (Quarter Quarter Video Graphics Array) resolution of about 19200 pixels. In such an implementation, the image sensor **104** that captures the set of images at **1504** may have a relatively low power consumption. In some implementations, for example, the image sensor **104** may draw no more than 70 μ W of power.

At **1506**, the processor enabled device, for example the control system **118** and/or the remotely located control system **1004**, determines if an occurrence of a gesture using the finger-mounted indicia **410** is detected. The occurrence of the gesture may be detected based upon the movements of an object, such as, for example, a hand and/or a glove that bears the finger-worn indicia **410**, that is within the set of images captured at **1504**. The gesture may be represented by a trace of a number of movements as depicted in the set of

images. In some implementations, the processor enabled device may implement a gesture recognition policy **1120a** to detect an occurrence of a gesture. In such an implementation, the gesture recognition policy **1120a** may include one or more gestures and may associate one or more movements with each gesture. In some implementations, the gesture recognition policy **1120a** may associate one or more functions or processes with each defined gesture. As such, the processor enabled device may cause the associated functions or processes to be executed when the associated gestures is detected. If a gesture is not detected, the method **1500** may return to **1504** in which the imager captures another image. If a gesture is detected, the method **1500** proceeds to **1508**.

At **1508**, the processor enabled device, for example the control system **118** and/or the remotely located control system **1004**, executes the function or process associated with the gesture detected at **1506**. Such functions may include, for example, identifying a region of interest in which to search for a machine-readable symbol; adding a representation of an object associated with a detected machine-readable symbol to a virtual basket; removing a representation of an object associated with a detected machine-readable symbol from a virtual basket; requesting information regarding an object associated with a detected machine-readable symbol; defining a remote host to transmit captured, detected, and/or decoded information; and/or an additional, separate gesture to identify a communication channel (e.g., Bluetooth, Wi-Fi_33, ZigBee). Each of these functions may be associated with a separate gesture within the set of gestures. The set of gestures may be used to form a gesture recognition policy **1120a** that may be executed by the processor enabled device. Once the function is executed, the method **1500** proceeds to **1510**.

At **1510**, the method **1500** terminates, for example until invoked again. Alternatively, the method **1500** may repeat continuously or repeatedly, or may execute as multiple instances of a multi-threaded process.

The foregoing detailed description has set forth various implementations of the devices and/or processes via the use of block diagrams, schematics, and examples. Insofar as such block diagrams, schematics, and examples contain one or more functions and/or operations, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that each function and/or operation within such block diagrams, flowcharts, or examples can be implemented, individually and/or collectively, by a wide range of hardware, software, firmware, or virtually any combination thereof. In one implementation, the present subject matter may be implemented via Application Specific Integrated Circuits (ASICs). However, those skilled in the art will recognize that the implementations disclosed herein, in whole or in part, can be equivalently implemented in standard integrated circuits, as one or more computer programs running on one or more computers (e.g., as one or more programs running on one or more computer systems), as one or more programs running on one or more controllers (e.g., microcontrollers) as one or more programs running on one or more processors e.g., microprocessors), as firmware, or as virtually any combination thereof, and that designing the circuitry and/or writing the code for the software and/or firmware would be well within the skill of one of ordinary skill in the art in light of this disclosure.

Those of skill in the art will recognize that many of the methods or algorithms set out herein may employ additional acts, may omit some acts, and/or may execute acts in a different order than specified.

In addition, those skilled in the art will appreciate that the mechanisms taught herein are capable of being distributed as

a program product in a variety of forms, and that an illustrative implementation applies equally regardless of the particular type of signal bearing media used to actually carry out the distribution. Examples of signal bearing media include, but are not limited to, the following: recordable type media such as floppy disks, hard disk drives, CD ROMs, digital tape, and computer memory.

The various embodiments described above can be combined to provide further embodiments. U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/847,710, entitled "Gesture Controllable Machine-Readable Symbol Reader Systems and Methods, with Head Worn Interface," and U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/607,828, entitled "User-Wearable Systems and Methods to Collect Data and Provide Information," are incorporated herein by reference, in their entireties.

These and other changes can be made to the implementations in light of the above-detailed description. In general, in the following claims, the terms used should not be construed to limit the claims to the specific implementations disclosed in the specification and the claims, but should be construed to include all possible implementations along with the full scope of equivalents to which such claims are entitled. Accordingly, the claims are not limited by the disclosure.

The invention claimed is:

1. A system that provides navigation information to a user, the system which is mounted on one or more articles worn by the user, the system comprising:

a communications subsystem including at least one antenna and at least one radio;

a user interface subsystem including:
at least one light source oriented to selectively render a display from the light source within a field of vision of the user;

at least one image sensor which captures images of at least a portion of an environment in which at least a portion of the system operates and which provides electronic representations of the captured images;

a pose determination subsystem including at least one of an accelerometer or a gyroscope, that at least one accelerometer and gyroscope which generate one or more signals indicative of at least one of a position or an orientation of the user; and

a control system that communicatively couples to each of the communications subsystem, the user interface subsystem, the at least one image sensor, and the pose determination subsystem, the control system which:

receives one or more signals via at least one of the communications subsystem, the at least one image sensor; and the pose determination subsystem;

receives signals from a set of navigation beacons, each signal which is related to a transmission by the system, and determines a location of the system based at least in part on the received signals; and

controls the user interface subsystem to render a changeable display within the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates, wherein the changeable display provides navigation information indicative of a direction of travel for the user through the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates and which are based at least in part on a combination of the received one or more signals of the pose determination subsystem and the one or more signals from the navigation beacons,

wherein the user interface subsystem further comprises one or more modifiable directional components that

modify a relative direction at which light is directed by the at least one light sources responsive to commands from the control system that are based, at least in part, on data from the pose determination system to maintain the changeable display in a desired location related to the navigation even as the system moves with the movement of the user.

2. The system of claim **1** wherein the at least one light source projects the display to impact objects within the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates.

3. The system of claim **1**, further comprising:
an augmented reality display that is positionable proximate one or both eyes of the user, wherein the at least one light source projects the display onto the augmented reality display.

4. The system claim **1** wherein at least some of the one or more signals received by the control system are received from at least one remote processor via the communications subsystem, wherein the at least one image sensor and the pose determination subsystem are communicatively coupled with the at least one remote processor via the communications subsystem, and wherein signals from at least one of the image sensor or the pose determination subsystem are transmitted to the at least one remote processor.

5. The system of claim **1** wherein the at least one image sensor includes two image sensors that are separated by a distance, in which each of the two image sensors captures a series of two-dimensional image of the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates, and wherein the control system further combines corresponding ones of the respective two-dimensional images captured by the two image sensors into a series of three-dimensional images of at least a portion of the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates.

6. The system of claim **5** wherein the control system determines dimensions of objects within the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates based at least in part on one or more of the three-dimensional images, and wherein the control system identifies an object to be retrieved based at least in part on the determined dimensions.

7. The system of claim **1**, further comprising: an RFID transponder which emits a signal when energized by an RFID interrogator, wherein a current location of the system is determined based at least in part on the RFID transponder when the RFID transponder is energized by at least one RFID interrogator located in the environment in which the system is located.

8. The system of claim **1**, further comprising: a machine-readable symbol reader which has a field-of-view that includes at least a portion of the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates, the machine-readable symbol reader which captures an electronic representation of one or more machine-readable symbols that are within the field-of-view of the machine-readable symbol reader, wherein the control unit further decodes the electronic representation of the one or more machine-readable symbols, at least one of the one or more machine-readable symbols which is borne by an object located in the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates, and further comprises the changeable display providing information regarding at least one object to be retrieved based at least in part on the decoded electronic representation.

9. The system of claim **1**, wherein the user interface subsystem comprises a voice-control subsystem which

receives the input from the at least one transducer, the input which includes at least one voice command from the user, and which converts the at least one voice command to text commands, and wherein the navigation information is based at least in part on the converted text commands.

10. The system of claim 1; further comprising; a time-of-flight sensor which generates a distance signal indicative of a distance from the time-of-flight sensor to a remote object, wherein the navigation information from the control subsystem is based at least in part on the distance signal generated by the time-of-flight sensor.

11. The system of claim 1, further comprising: a facial gesture recognition subsystem which includes at least one facial gesture image sensor oriented to obtain an electronic image of a human face, wherein the control system further determines a facial gesture based on the obtained electronic image of the human face and performs at least one defined function based at least in part on the determined facial gesture.

12. The system of claim 11 wherein the at least one defined function includes at least one of: capturing an image of a region of interest by the at least one image sensor, the region of interest which is within a field-of-view of the at least one image sensor; comparing a list of objects to be retrieved with one or more physical objects that have been retrieved by the user; or providing one or more commands for a remotely controlled vehicle.

13. The system of claim 1, further comprising: an eye tracking subsystem including at least eye tracking image sensor oriented to obtain images that include at least one eye of the user, wherein the control system determines a direction of orientation of the at least one eye, and wherein the control system controls the user interface subsystem to provide audible cues based at least in part on the determined direction of orientation of the at least one eye.

14. The system of claim 1, wherein the one or more modifiable directional components include a movable or modifiable mirror.

15. The system of claim 1, wherein the user interface subsystem further includes at least one audio transducer that provides audio cues to the user and that receives input from the user, and wherein the control system controls the user interface subsystem to provide the audio cues to the user that provide the navigation information.

16. A method of operation of a system that provides navigation information to a user moving through an environment, the system which is mounted on one or more articles worn by the user, the method comprising:

- receiving from a user-wearable user interface subsystem one or more verbal inputs from the user;
- receiving signals from a set of navigation beacons, each signal which is related to a transmission by the system;
- determining a location of the system based at least in part on the received signals;
- receiving from a pose determination subsystem one or more signals indicative of at least one of a position or an orientation of the user;
- receiving one or more electronic representations of images that have been captured by the image sensor, the images being of an environment in which at least a portion of the system operates;
- rendering a changeable display within a field of vision of the user via at least one light source;

determining one or more audio cues for the user based at least in part upon one or more of the one or more verbal inputs received from the user-wearable user interface subsystem, the one or more signals received from the pose determination subsystem, and the one or more electronic representations of captured images; and

transmitting the one or more audio cues to the user-wearable user interface subsystem and updating the changeable display, the audio cues and the changeable display which provide navigation information indicative of a direction of travel for the user through the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates and which are based at least in part on a combination of the received one or more signals of the pose determination subsystem and the one or more signals from the navigation beacons;

modifying, via one or more modifiable directional components of the user-wearable user interface subsystem further, a relative direction at which light is directed by the at least one light sources responsive to commands from the control system that are based, at least in part, on data from the pose determination system to maintain the changeable display in a desired location related to the navigation even as the system moves with the movement of the user.

17. The method of claim 16, further comprising: determining location information regarding a location of at least one object to be retrieved; and determining route information regarding a route to the location of the at least one object.

18. The method of claim 16, further comprising: capturing by the at least one image sensor images of at least one finger-worn indicia that is wearable on a finger of the user;

detecting an occurrence of a first gesture represented by a trace of a number of movements of the at least one finger-worn indicia in the captured images; and in response, to detecting the occurrence of the first gesture, executing at least one defined function.

19. The method of claim 16, further comprising: receiving a signal from a transponder attached to at least one wearable safety item; and

transmitting one or more signals that cause at least one safety action, the transmitting of the one or more signals which is based at least in part on an absence of the signal from the transponder attached to the at least one wearable safety item, wherein transmitting one or more signals that result in at least one safety action being performed includes performing at least one of: preventing access to the user to at least a portion of the environment in which at least a portion of the system operates; or generating an audio cue via the user interface subsystem.

20. The method of claim 19, further comprising: receiving signals from one or more objects proximate the system including receiving signals from at least one moveable object;

transmitting one or more signals to the system based upon the one or more objects proximate the system; and transmitting one or more signals to the at least one movable object that causes the at least one moveable objects to change at least one of a velocity or a direction of travel.